

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 16

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NUMBER 2

From Whence Came the Peoples of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales

Who were they, from whence did they come and what were their racial characteristics and religion?

PART II

PERHAPS the earliest people to form real cities were those of a rather uncertain origin called the Summerians. They were a dark-haired people of Iberian or Dravidian relationship, first settling along the lower reaches of the Euphrates River not far from the Persian Gulf. These people used a kind of writing which they recorded upon sun-dried bricks. They made use of irrigation for the raising of grain and grass, raising cattle, asses, sheep and goats, but no horses. We mention Summerians for the reason that their language has been related to that of the Basques, which we will refer to when touching upon the earliest inhabitants of Scotland.

There were other early civilizations where a culture was developed that is yet the admiration of the world, that of China, Greece and Rome. The civilization of the western isles had its beginning in the east, but it remained for what we now term the Nordic race to create the type of civilization that now exists, which, with its many unfortunate exceptions, represents the nearest approach to an ideal society that the world ever experienced. Plato's "Republic" and More's "Utopia" were merely ambitious dreams. True, we have yet a long way to go, but it must not be forgotten that permanent progress toward human betterment calls for time. Perhaps the most disconcerting phase of our present day world-wide situation, which reached its apogee in the world war, and is now continuing in Europe and the Orient in the form of senseless persecution of peoples and religions, and in the murderous destruction of human life, is due to an obsession to remake society and the world over night. For thousands of years the peoples of the world, savage, semi-savage and civilized, struggled for human betterment, only finding a true basis of morality and religious belief with the coming of Christ

less than twenty centuries ago. Permanent social progress can only be attained slowly, undue haste only creates revolution.

Left unprotected against the raids made by the Picts (the original inhabitants of Scotland), who lived north of Hadrian's wall, the Celts in the south suffered many reverses. It was not alone the Picts who harassed the Celtic tribes. Marauders from Ireland, whose inhabitants then bore the name of Scots, harried them in the west and along the eastern and southern coasts and Saxon pirates, savage and valorous fighters, conducted attacks at many points. The Celts fought off their assailants for forty years, but civil strife broke their powers of resistance and the rulers fell back at last on what today would be called diplomatic strategy, that of inviting in barbarians to fight barbarians. By promises of land and pay, a band of warriors were drawn from Jutland in 449 A. D., with two Ealdormen, Hengest and Horsa at their head. These Jutelanders became the seed of the English race. They landed on the Isle of Thanet at a spot since known as Ebbsfleet. It was at this place England really ceased to exist as a nation of Celts and the English race as we know it there had its beginning.

The Jutes had but driven back the Picts when danger came to the Britons from the Jutes themselves. Fellow pirates of these people flocked from their continental settlements to the Jutelanders' settlement on the Isle of Thanet, and the combined forces soon crossed over the inlet to the mainland, and the new race, Englishmen, won their first victory over the Britons by forcing their passageway across the Medway at what is now the village of Aylesford. A second defeat drove the British forces back on Londinaum (London), but the ground lost was soon recovered, and it was not until ten years later, 475 A. D., that the contest came to an end

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with the fall of Lymne, whose walls look over the great flat of Romney Marsh. Then the work of the first English conquerors was well under way.

In the meantime, Saxon invaders had been gathering strength in Britain and as far back as 447 A. D. they were pushing their way slowly along a strip of land which lay westward of Kent as it is now called. Victory alternating with defeat was the experience of the Celt, and it was not until seventy years after the victory of the Saxons at Aylesford, that the invaders had possession of what is now the counties of Kent, Sussex, Hampshire and Essex. From London to St. Davids Head on the west, and Andredsweald in the south to the Frith of Forth on the north, the country yet remained unconquered. Until this time the Britons had suffered only from the assaults of the Picts who dashed out of their highland fastness to strike a sudden blow and thereafter return, and likewise from the raiders from across the sea, the Jutes and the Saxons.

The main work of conquest was yet to come from the Engles, the third Teutonic tribe who had for years been settling along the coast of Northumbria. Space prevents telling the full story of the advances made by this the third branch of the

peoples, who, combined with the Jutes and Saxons, made the England of today. Suffice it to say that they over-rode the desperate resistance of the Britons, following the rivers Humber and Trent into the very heart of Britain. One portion of this fighting horde entered the Yorkshire wolds to found the kingdom of the Deirans. But scant record remains of how they took York (Eboracum), the capital of Roman Britain where two Caesars died, or how they made themselves masters of Lincoln. Leicester was taken and settled by a tribe known as the Middle-Engle, while another body passed southward under the name of South-Engle, occupying what is now Northamptonshire. The major movement was, however, to the west. Repton, Litchfield and Tamworth, now mark the country of these western Englishmen who came to be known as "Mercians" or "Men of the March." Then in the broken ground of the Peak and Staffordshire the Britons made a fresh stand.

The conquest of Mid-Britain by the Engles roused the West-Saxons to new effort. After thirty years of comparative inaction they captured the old Roman hill-fort of Sarum. This was in 552 A. D., and the next advance was toward the reaches of the Wiltshire downs. In 571 A. D. they were in possession of the districts now known as Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Pushing along the Avon, on whose banks centuries later was born the world's master of literature, William Shakespeare, they seized as their prey the Roman built cities of Gloucester, (Glevum), Chester (Cirencester), and Bath (Aquae Sulis), and the conquest of the major portion of Britain was completed. There was left but that portion now known as Wales, Cumberland and Cornwall. Of these the last of the Britons we will say more anon.

It can well be said that the history of England is more dramatic and intriguing than that of any other country in the world. The record of the recurring wars between the fluctuating kingdoms of Kent, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Mercia, Northumbria and East Anglia, is the story of a great people in a state of ferment, all of whose leaders fought for power and prestige, only at last to coalesce into a nation, that, whatever the future may hold for it, has made an indelible imprint on the human race, one which will never be effaced. Again we will draw on Green the historian for the story of the real integration of the final conquerors of Britain, and the creation of the nation England:

"The first wave of conquest was but the prelude to the gradual migration of a whole people. It was England which settled down on British soil, England with its own language, its own laws, its complete social fabric, its system of village life and village culture, its township and its *hundred*, its principle of kinship, its principle of representation. It was not as mere pirates or stray warbands, but as peoples already made, and fitted by a common temper and common customs to draw together



Ann Hathaway's cottage—Shottery. Across the fields from Stratford, over a stile and through pop-pied lanes, one may take the walk which we are sure Shakespeare frequently took to the home of Ann Hathaway. In the garden many old-fashioned flowers are growing; there is thyme, rosemary for "remembrance," bleeding heart and pansies for "thoughts."

into our English nation in the days to come, that our fathers left their German home-land for the land in which we live. Their social and political organization remained radically unchanged. In each of the little kingdoms which rose on the wreck of Britain the host camped on the land it had won, and the divisions of the host supplied here as in its older home the rough groundwork of local distribution. The land occupied by the hundred warriors who formed the unit of military organization became perhaps the local hundred; but it is needless to attach any notation of precise uniformity, either in the number of settlers or in the area of their settlement, to such a process as this, any more than in the army organization which the process of distribution reflected. From the large amount of public land which we find existing afterwards it has been conjectured with some probability that the number of settlers was far too small to occupy the whole of the country at their disposal, and this unoccupied ground became 'folkland,' the common property of a tribe as at a later time of the nation. What ground was actually occupied may have been assigned to each group and each family in the group by lot, and eorl and ceorl gathered around them their laet and slave as in their home land by the Rhine or the Elbe. And with the English people passed to the shores of Britain all that was to make Englishmen what they are. For distant and dim as their life in that older England may have seemed to us, the whole after-life of Englishmen was there. In its village-moots lay our parliament; in the gleeman of its village feasts our Chaucer and our Shakespeare; in the pirate-bark stealing from creek to creek our Drakes and our Nelsons. Even the national temper was fully formed. Civilization, letters, science, religion itself, have done little to change the inner mood of Englishmen. That love of venture and of toil, of the sea and the fight, that trust in manhood and the might of man, that silent awe of the mysteries of life and death which lay deep in English souls then as now, passed with Englishmen to the land which Englishmen had won."

There were other invaders bent on harassing the only partially unified English people. In the latter part of the ninth century Vikings from Scandinavia began to appear simultaneously in France and England. To the English people they were known as Danes. Swarming out of their rivers and estuaries during the summer, and landing on the coast of England in great numbers, they would kill, pillage and burn, then disappear. They destroyed trade, burned monasteries, plundered villages and killed the inhabitants. The English people were sadly disunited, wars between the several Angle and Saxon kings making a combined defense impossible. With the death of Aethelred, King of the West-Saxons,



Sulgrave Manor which in 1538 became the home of Laurence Washington, the lineal ancestor of the first president of the United States, George Washington.

his brother Aelfred or Arthur as he was best known succeeded to the crown.

Alfred became one of the greatest of the Saxon kings. He restored peace and order in his kingdom and immediately set himself to the task of defense. The Danes sought to obtain control of the island, a movement which at first threatened to engulf the inhabitants, just as they had formerly overcome the Celts. After repeated defeats the tireless Alfred rallied his people to a final stand against their Danish invaders and victorious, he made a treaty with the Danish chieftain—the famous treaty of Wedmore. This treaty provided that the Danes would not invade the territory of the Anglo-Saxons, but should have land comprising the most of the southeastern portion of the island for their occupation. In 1016 A. D. the Danes became sufficiently strong enough to enthrone one of their number, Cnut, who reigned also in Denmark and Scandinavia.

In the beginning Cnut proved as ruthless as his father Swegen who preceded him, but within a few years he rose from the savagery that marked his early reign to become a wise and temperate king. Though a conqueror he was unlike the Norman king that was to follow. His language differed little from the English tongue. Dismissing the Danish host and retaining only a bodyguard of household troops or "hus-carles," he set out to win the good will of his people through justice and good government. He fell back on the old laws and recognized no difference between Dane and Englishman. Cnut sought the friendship of the church and made atonement for his father's ravages by making gifts to the religious houses. The losses sustained by the people of England at the hands of the Danes, (while offset in part by the greatness of the after part of King Cnut's reign), brought withal other compensations. The Danish invasion brought an infusion of new and vigorous blood into the English people. Destiny was again playing a part in the upbuilding of the race.

There was still another people who were to impose themselves on the English who had absorbed

the Danes just as the blood of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons was merged into a common race. When Edward, the Confessor, died in 1066 A. D., he left no heir or near relative to succeed him as King of England. Harold, who was chosen to receive the crown, was a powerful earl who stood high in Edward's favor. Once, while sailing on the English Channel, his ship was blown against the French coast and Harold was captured and retained. William of Normandy rescued him, holding him for some time at his court. William agreed to give Harold his liberty if he would swear to aid him in securing the English crown upon the death of King Edward. This Harold promised to do perhaps with reservations. Harold succeeded to the kingship knowing that William of Normandy would assail him if opportunity offered, then Harold's exiled brother who had taken refuge with the King of Norway, incited the Vikings to again ravage the English shores. Compelled to meet the marauders, Harold engaged them in battle in which he was victorious, only to find that William of Normandy had landed on English soil with an army of one hundred thousand men. Lacking time to gather a sufficient army, Harold was defeated at Hastings, his foot soldiers overwhelmed by the Norman cavalrymen. Moving rapidly to London, William was crowned King of England on Christmas day, 1066 A. D.

There is much of the dramatic in the origin and career of William I, styled successively as the Bastard and the Conqueror. He was the only son of "Robert the Devil" or the "Magnificent," brother and heir-presumptive to Richard III, reigning Duke of Normandy. William's mother, Arlotta, daughter of a local tanner, caught Count Robert's fancy as she was washing linen in a stream. A few months after William's birth his uncle Richard died and his father succeeded to the duchy. Robert subsequently married a sister of King Cnut who bore him no children. Setting out in 1034 A. D. on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem he persuaded his barons to acknowledge his illegitimate son William as his heir. On his way home Robert died and at the age of eight William became Duke of Normandy, the fifth in descent and sixth in succession from Rollo the Viking, founder of his house.

A newly crowned king, William knew little of the customs or laws of England. He took over the southeastern part of the island which he in turn granted to his retainers. So far the north and west remained in the hands of the Saxons, the south and east in the hands of the Normans. When William returned to Normandy for a brief visit, the English lords rose up against the invaders and tried to drive them out. William returned promptly, putting down the invasion, his work of repression cruel and relentless, much of the kingdom left bare and desolate, ravaged by his retaliating army. Never after did the English arise against the Normans, instead they proceeded to absorb them as they did their Danish and Viking invaders. William ac-

cepted many of the customs of the Saxon people, observing and enforcing many of the older laws, although many innovations brought in by him caused much hardship. William was passionately fond of hunting and large forest areas, including many villages, were taken from the people and set aside as game preserves. The common people were forbidden to kill game on penalty of death and this, with other restrictions, (including the curfew law), grievously annoyed the Saxon people. The word *curfew* comes directly from the French *couvre feu* or cover fire. William also ordered the taking of a census and a full appraisement of property covering, however, only a portion of the realm, this record known as the Domesday Book completed in 1086.

For some years after the Norman conquest both Saxon and Norman stood aloof, cordially hating each other. Gradually the races began to intermingle, and by the end of the so-called Norman dynasty the fusion of the two peoples was well under way. The Normans possessed great capacity for organization and were excellent workers. With a dominating spirit and possessed of a resistless energy, they brought to the slower moving and thinking Saxon just the qualities they needed. From the mingling of the Saxon and Norman speech a new vernacular developed, and the Latin tongue which had been imposed by the conquering Romans gave way to the new speech. Two or three centuries after the conquest a literature began to appear in the vernacular, Chaucer the first great poet to use it and give it definite form.

With the close of the Norman overlordship of England that people became a fully integrated part of the English race. As a people they left an invaluable heritage in the form of a distinctive type of architecture. The major number of England's great cathedrals, Durham, Lincoln, Winchester,



The meadow at Runnymede on the Surrey bank of the Thames near Egham, where was signed by King John, on Trinity Monday, the 15th June, 1215, the famous document known as the Magna Charta.

Gloucester, Petersborough and others, bear the imprint of Norman design, the great supporting pillars and rounded arch the work of Norman architects and stone cutters. The Norman kings were succeeded by the so-called Plantagenets, the dynasty receiving this name from the habit established by one of its earliest members of habitually wearing the broom-flower, or *plante-de-genet*. Since the Norman invasion no foreign foe has invaded the British Isles. The growth of the Christian religion in England is so closely related to that of Ireland that we will attempt to treat that subject briefly in a later paragraph, combining the story of the rise of Christianity as same was effected in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

In our foreword we have referred to the characteristics of the various peoples that originally settled the British Isles. We will here comment on the people of England, making reference to the others later on. Perhaps the dominating characteristic of the English people is their inborn belief in the theory of human rights. The enforced signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 A. D. by King John had sown the seed for future constitutional liberty. This came in the shape of the great Protestation of 1621, in which Parliament delegated unto itself the right to discuss state affairs; the Petition of Rights in 1628, prohibiting taxation without consent of Parliament; the famous Bill of Rights, passed by the Convention Parliament of 1689; the Toleration Act of 1691, allowing Dissenters the freedom of public worship; and the establishing of triennial parliaments and the freedom of the press.

At the close of the 18th Century, England was an impoverished, backward country. The people struggled under a tremendous debt, which it seemed hopeless to expect to pay. The American colonies had been lost through a stupid attempt to over control and tax, and Ireland was in a continuous state of revolt. The general level of education was very low and every attempt to raise the standards of production and life by the use of steam-driven machinery, led to riots. The press was shackled and the bench was far from free. The criminal code was barbarously severe, imprisonment for debt one of its most common by-products. Yet as one American writer has said, "out of these unpromising beginnings has emerged the England of our day—the England of a great literary, scientific, commercial, and political people, a dominion on which the sun never sets, the country which divides with us the repute of having the greatest resources and greatest enlightenment of modern times, the home of individual freedom and honest administration."

More than a quarter of a century ago one of our most prescient American writers said of the English people:

"The most marked trait of the management of their affairs by the English in modern times (and much of the dislike of them abroad has been caused by it) has been its common-place

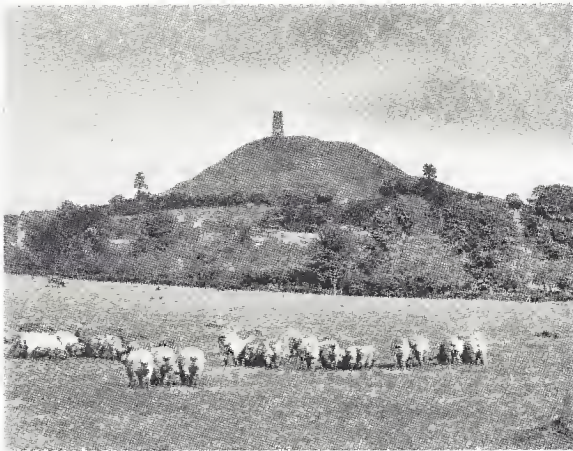
rationality. The age which dawned upon the world with the American and French Revolutions was to Bentham and to Burke no less than to Paine, the Age of Reason, and reason in English minds has never been the abstraction which flourished under the same name in France and wherever French philosophy gained a footing. Pure democracies, as the pages of Athenian, of French, and of American history show, have a fondness for abstract principles of government, which is apparently connected with another recognized tendency of democracies—to be carried away by phrases. Both in France and America, the rise of democracy 100 years ago was marked by attempts to found the system of some broad theory, such as the rights of man, equality, or the social contract theory. All the great Americans who gave life and form to the movement ending in the complete democratization of our institutions, from Jefferson and Franklin to Lincoln, as well as the French constitution makers from 1789 to 1848, were impelled by the idea that they had discovered, a new principle of government, which could solve the perplexities of its problem, bring to an end the oppression of man by man, and change the world from a vale of tears into an abode of happiness. To the more phlegmatic English, the Age of Reason was to be somewhat different and saner. Burke and Bentham and Adam Smith in their different fields were great rationalists; but they did not dream of making the world over. Bentham appealed to the principles of utility, the greatest good to the greatest number, a purely practical standard; the political philosophy of Burke, which first led him to sympathize with the American, and afterward to detest the French Revolution, was based on the simple truth, hitherto almost unrecognized and still only slowly establishing itself in the human mind, that *the welfare and decay of states is governed by laws analogous to, and at many points identical with, those which determine the prosperity and failure in life of individuals.*"

The same writer in attempting to draw up a set of conclusions covering the modern political development of England, set down certain principles from which we abstract those which would fittingly apply to our own country as well as England:

"That one of the secrets of prosperity is the emancipation of trade and industry, so far as possible, from all forms of control.

"That public business cannot be managed behind closed doors without becoming the private business of those who carry it on (This suggests the use of 'glass pockets').

"That the way to secure competency, fitness and honesty in the public service is to follow the methods pursued in private life."



Tor Hill and the church tower that crowns the summit, one of the scenes of the Arthurian legends. Here in the heart of Somerset and in the Vale of Avalon, King Arthur and his Queen were laid to rest. Nearby stand the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey, erected on the site of what is said to be the earliest Christian foundation in England, the tiny church of wattles, which is said to have been founded by St. Joseph of Arimathea in A. D. 63. On Tor Hill on a bleak November day in 1539, the last Abbott of Glastonbury, Richard Whiting, an inoffensive old man, after suffering a mock trial at Wells nearby, was, with two of his monks, hanged outside the church.

With all Christendom shaken to the very soul by the barbarous persecution of thousands of its citizens, by the people of a so-called civilized nation, it is well to recall that in 1748, a Spanish and Portugese Jew migrated from Venice to London. In 1804, a child, Benjamin Disraeli, was born to the son of this Jewish immigrant, this child later becoming, in 1868, Prime Minister of England, and in 1876 he was elevated to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield. England has served long as sanctuary for the oppressed peoples of the world, and in no other country is the right of free speech so freely granted. Seventy years have passed since England made a man of Jewish blood its Prime Minister, yet we as a people hardly dare as yet to nominate other than a Gentile Protestant for our highest office. Time, however, changes all things.

Before passing from the English people, a few words on England's literary giants should not be amiss. Pagan England left no literature, although the pre-literary period had developed a mass of unwritten poetry, which was committed to memory and was recited in the castles of the kings and the nobility. The conversion of the people to Christianity brought about a decline of the minstrelsy that celebrated the glories of heathen times. With conversion came the adoption of the Latin tongue, and much religious poetry was written by the monks and by men who were familiar with the

Bible. English prose came into effective being in the 10th century, although certain translations preceded this period. A continuous progress was made in the form of Latin, French and the English vernacular, both prose and poetry, until the coming of Geoffrey Chaucer, born in 1340, dying in 1400 A. D., who is called the father of English literature. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* express a diction of picturesqueness, and simple dignity. Written in the English of that day, his poesy, while hard to read, is almost, we might say, entrancing. We quote the first verse from:

"TO ROSAMOUNDE, A BALADE."

"Madame, ye ben of al beaute shryne
As fer as cerclid is the mappemounde;
For as the cristal glorious ye shyne,
And lyke ruby ben your chekes rounde
Therewith ye ben so mery and so jocounde,
That at a revel whan that I see you daunce,
It is an oynement unto my wounde,
Thogh ye to me do no daliaunce."

Other great poets and prose writers followed. It would be *lese majeste* to fail to mention *Morte d'Arthur* by Sir Thomas Malory. This is a beautiful story of the legendary King Arthur, his Queen and his Knights. We will let Mr. H. V. Morton relate the impressions he received on visiting the ruins of Tintagel Castle in Cornwall:

"A disappointing ruin, but a great experience. As I climbed the rocks and looked over the gaunt cliffs I seemed to come nearer, not to the gentlemanly knights of Tennyson or the paladins of Malory, but to the rough chieftains of history from whom the epic sprang. I saw Arthur stripped of the spell, with no Excalibur, but only a common spear, and the sun of Rome sinking into a sea of trouble on



King Arthur's Castle Tintagel (meaning impregnable fortress). Nearby the Slaughter Bridge, among the sand dunes on the banks of the Camel River, "in death-white mist" Modred's poisoned arrow brought down the King. Dying, he was carried at dusk to the shores of that silent lake to Dozmary Pool in the heart of Bodmin Moor, and mystically by barge across the silent waters—"To the Island Valley of Avalon."

which the fortunes of England were to set their sails. How difficult it is to visualize King Arthur as a half-Roman kinglet. . . .

"It grew dusk, and I saw the other picture. Do boys still read Malory? Do they lie on their stomachs in orchards with that book propped up before them in the grass? Do they forget to go home for food and lie on till the harvest bugs set about them and the dusk falls, reading that wild gallantry? Do they still go back through darkening woods, shamefully late, peopling the hush with the splintering crash of steel point on jesseraunts of double mail, seeing in the waving of the trees the fluttering of banneroles and in the starkness of pines on a hill, lances against the sky? I wonder. . . .

"Tintagel is haunted. It is haunted not by Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table but by that moment in our lives when imagination caught fire and blazed. The ghosts on this rock are the great army of Englishmen and Englishwomen who in their youth believed in Excalibur and wept in sorrow beside that mere as the three hooded queens came in their barge with a crying that 'shivered to the tingling stars' to bear the dying king to Avilion."

Chaucer and Malory led the way for Linacre, Colet, More and their contemporaries, who in turn were followed by Spencer, Bacon, Shakespeare, Jonson, Gilbert, Harvey and Harriott. The three last mentioned are seldom read or thought of today, and of the first four names that of William Shakespeare leads all the rest and the world. Some years ago on commenting on Shakespeare we said—

The world's scholars have read, studied and interpreted Shakespeare's plays for upwards of three centuries, ever and always finding within them an inexhaustible mine, a mine containing all the metals, base and precious, all the diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other rare, sparkling and iridescent gems which ever fell from the lips of man—the exhaustion of one lead, vein or fissure no more anticipated than the student finds himself surrounded by richer and rarer wealth—and so on to the end; the genius of Shakespeare, born of John Shakespeare, Yeoman, and Mary Arden, (she of the beautiful name, who could neither read nor write) carrying him now to the tops of mountains so high that their heads are lost in the clouds, and now to depths abysmal, depths which are too immeasurable to plumb. Next to the Bible, the work of England's great poet and playwright ranks highest in the esteem of men, regardless of race or tongue.

Part III will appear in March issue.

Run of the Mine

Our Community Councils

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Employees' Magazine* will be found a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the Community Councils at Rock Springs, Superior, Reliance, Winton and Hanna for the calendar year 1938.

The activities of the Councils are varied and unquestionably helpful. We are sure that the work of assembling receipts equals in interest that of making expenditures.

Our several community houses are really social centers in the various mining districts where men, women and children can meet in friendly intercourse, garnering a great amount of joy doing modest things for those less fortunate whom we have had with us from the beginning of the world.

We note the union members made a very substantial contribution to the Community Council at Superior with a substantial Christmas donation by Local Union 3830 at Winton and doubtless a material part of the contribution made by "Organizations and Business Men" at Hanna come from union members. We also note the fine measure of support given the Boy and Girl Scout movement, both fine organizations, constructive and character-building.

On the Smell of Peat

WE ARE reminded by reading the excellent article written by Mr. Swann on peat, of how a Britisher rises to the proximity of that fuel even though years have passed since its keen, acrid smell (similar to creosote), has passed his nostrils.

We were going from London to Glasgow in 1930, on the Royal Scot, and after passing Gretna Green, where thousands were married in the old days by the village blacksmith "over the anvil," the lovely and gracious lady that was seeing England and Scotland for the first time asked, "What is that I smell?" Having crossed the Border, we replied in our best Scotch, "Woman, dinna you know the smel-o peat?" Then she asked, "What is peat?" We told her it was something that the Scottish and Irish people burn in their little cottage fireplaces that makes their women cry as they lift the pot off the crane from above the fire, and that makes all Celts—or half Celts—cry when they go home after a long absence. We feel sure that Charley Swann's story of peat will bring back many memories, to some at least of our readers.

The Guffey Bill Again

WE PLUNGE through page after page of the "Federal Register" which contains all that is "fit to print" (as the *New York Times* once said) about the activities and conclusions of the Bituminous Coal Commission which is wading through a combined maze of testimony and solemnly arrived at figures, the last outmoded before they reached the Commission, all at a cash cost to the industry in the form of taxes and expenses, running into several millions. Our own cash payments in the form of taxes and assessments paid to the District Board for the year 1938, totaled \$30,561.46. These items, plus endless statistical preparation costs, represent a tidy sum which might be spent for a more practical purpose.

It is now four years since the first Bituminous Coal Act of 1935 was passed, and as yet nothing but expense to the industry and to mine labor has appeared. The Civil War and the World War were fought to a conclusion in four years, and it seems almost satirical to note that the Act has not been put into effect in an equal period.

If some of the proponents of the "Bill" were out here in the west trying to check the loss of coal markets to fuel oil and gas, where an abashed coal salesman when asked for a quotation is compelled to limit same to thirty days, while the gas salesman in reply to a similar request answers, "What yearly sum must I quote to get the business," the

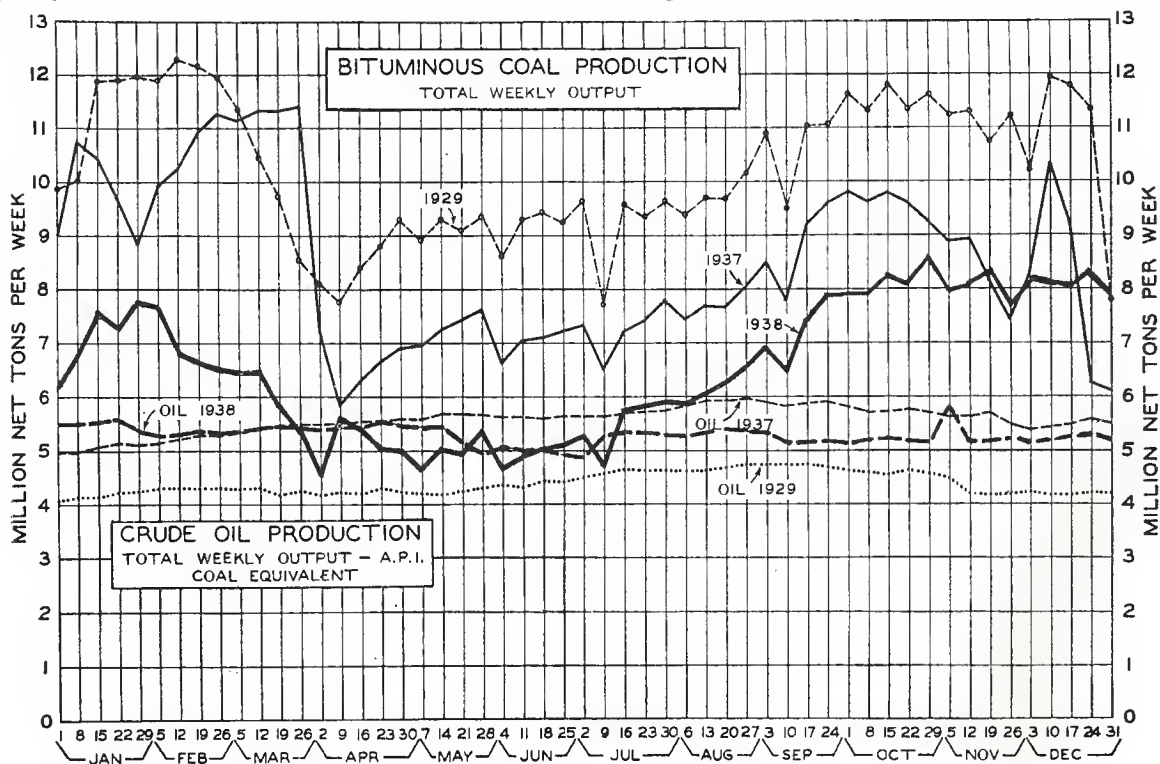
utter ridiculousness* of the whole coal regulatory set-up would be apparent. Some statesman once said "I do not fear my enemies, but God save me from my friends."

Note the graph published here showing that the total production of bituminous coal fell from 442,455,000 tons in 1937, to 342,407,000 in 1938, a reduction of 100,048,000 tons or 22.6 per cent. The production of anthracite only fell off in the same period 13.2 per cent, but it has no Guffey Bill to aid it.

A Fantastic Proposal

JUST how fantastic is the proposed plan for "postalizing" railroad passenger transportation is indicated by the following comment — reprinted from a recent issue of the *New York Times*. Of course, everybody knows that the Post Office Department does not have to pay taxes or interest; nor does it have to worry about operating deficits — Post office deficits come out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

"Railroad men agreed yesterday that 'postalization' of passenger fares would indeed send their corporations on the road to prosperity if this process could be accomplished under the same conditions that prevail in the Post Office Department. Thus, it was explained, if a passenger could be moved from New York to a place as adjacent as New Rochelle and be charged three cents for every ounce he weighed, the transaction would be a profitable



one to the interested railroad. Furthermore, if he would suffer himself to be placed in a bag, and in this condition thrown down chutes and flung into baggage cars, a substantial net saving over the present cost of carrying passengers would be achieved. Then, if he permitted himself to be thrown out of a train moving at fifty miles an hour or more and be stored in a warehouse below freezing point until morning, it might be expected that railroad prosperity was in plain sight. Given these conditions, the railroad managements believe they would show a good profit from the 'postalization' of passenger fares."

Mr. Giuseppe (Joseph) Marinaro, Composer and accomplished Musician

THERE resides in Hanna a retired pensioner of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Mr. Marinaro, whom his friends address affectionately as "Joe." Mr. Marinaro was born in Celico, Province of Cosenza, Italy, on October 6, 1866, coming to the United States and entering the employ of the Coal Company on September 23, 1912, serving as a loyal, industrious employe until June 13, 1934, when he was retired with a pension on account of bad health.

Mr. Marinaro is an accomplished musician, having written several notable compositions which have been published and sold in France, the proceeds going to the Anti-Fascist Society of Italian expatriates. Some months ago Mr. Marinaro favored us with the music of an "Old Timers' Mazurka" and now comes from the same kindly hand a copy of "The Job's Daughters and Eastern Stars March."

When a man passes the biblical limit of "three score and ten" and particularly when retired from active employment, it is well to have an accomplishment such as our Mr. Marinaro possesses. We hope that all the Job's Daughters and the Eastern Star branch of the Masonic order will secure copies of this splendid march for their lodge rooms.

The Unlimited Purchase of Gold by the United States Government

THE American Mining Congress in a recent bulletin called attention to the mounting accumulation of gold by our government. The measure of our gold holdings now approach startling heights, in excess of *fourteen and one-half billion dollars*.

We reproduce herewith the gold reserve of central banks and governments as presented by the Federal Reserve Bulletin for December, 1938. The daily statement of the United States Treasury for

December 30, 1938, shows that the United States held as of that date, \$14,511,225,000 in gold, having bought \$446,225,000 between October 31, and December 30, 1938.

GOLD RESERVES OF THE WORLD

	Dollars	Date Gold Reserve Reported
United States	\$14,065,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
United Kingdom		
Bank of England	2,690,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Equalization Fund	758,940,000	Sept. 30, 1938
France	2,428,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Netherlands	1,008,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Switzerland		
Natl. Bank	695,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Bank for International Settlements	10,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Belgium	562,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Spain	525,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Sweden	321,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Italy	210,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Canada	188,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Rumania	129,000,000	Oct. 31, 1938
Argentina	435,000,000	Sept. 30, 1938
British India	274,000,000	Sept. 30, 1938
South Africa	220,000,000	Sept. 30, 1938
Japan	164,000,000	Sept. 30, 1938
37 Other Countries	1,074,000,000	Sept. 30, 1938 & Oct. 31, '38

Total of countries outside the United States, excluding Russia \$11,691,940,000

Total \$25,756,940,000

In commenting on this situation the *American Mining Congress* said on January 23rd:

"Under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, purchase by the United States has continued until the present holdings amount to \$14½ billions at \$35.00 per ounce. With well over half of the world's monetary gold already in the possession of this country, the continued depletion of other nations' stocks makes less and less possible any return to the general use of gold as money throughout the world. The drain of gold from other nations to this country shows no indication of ceasing. The United States Government cannot stop buying at the \$35.00 price without lowering the value of

its present holdings, and precipitating a major disturbance in world monetary and economic conditions. If such purchases were stopped, the price of gold would at once become variable and probably fluctuate widely."

What the *American Mining Congress* did not say is that if the present policy of buying the world's surplus of gold and silver at fictitiously high prices is continued, (the taxpayers of the nation called upon to pay interest on the money borrowed with which to buy, sterilize and store silver and gold), then the day of the great debacle cannot be far off.

Drunk Driving Blamed for Twenty-Three Deaths

SUCH is the caption under which the following article was published in "*The Rock Springs Daily Rocket*" of January 10th last. When 23 out of a total of 54 highway fatalities are caused by drinking, then it may be said that any person who drives an automobile or truck on the streets or highways, after taking even one drink of intoxicating liquor, is a potential murderer.

"Excessive speed and driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor were blamed by the Wyoming highway patrol for 54 of the state's 102 traffic accident deaths during 1938.

"A total of 23 drivers who had been drinking were involved in 23 fatal accidents which claimed 28 lives, the patrol said in a report on all auto wrecks during the year. Excessive speed caused 20 fatal wrecks and claimed 26 lives.

"These drivers," the report explained in commenting on drunken driving, "were not necessarily under the influence of liquor, but investigations developed they had been drinking liquor previous to the accident."

"In 1936 only seven fatal wrecks were attributed to drivers who were under the influence of liquor. In 1937 the patrol reported 17 accidents in this classification.

"The patrol's report disclosed that 34 drivers, 51 passengers, 12 pedestrians and five bicyclists lost their lives in traffic accidents. A new peak was set in the number of cyclists killed. In 1937 no deaths were reported in this class and only one death was listed in 1936.

"The number of pedestrians killed was two under the 1937 figure and three less than in 1936.

"Decreases were noted during the three-year period, 1936-37-38, in the number of accidents caused by cars running or skidding off the road, collisions with other vehicles and collisions with fixed objects, animals and horse-drawn vehicles. Skidding claimed 46 lives in 40 accidents in 1938 compared with 65 lives in 55 wrecks and 63 lives in 50 accidents in

1937 and 1936.

"Grade crossing accidents increased to three with four deaths, compared with two and three deaths in 1937 and one and one death in 1936.

"Fifty-two fatal accidents occurred on straight stretches of road, 20 on curves, three on or at a bridge, and eight at intersections.

"Johnson county was the only county out of the state's 23 listing no auto fatality. Laramie county with 13 deaths led the list. Natrona county was second with 11 and Sweetwater was third with eight."

What of the Railroads?

RAILWAY AGE, the leading newspaper devoted to transportation, said in its Annual Statistical and Outlook number of January 7, 1939, that while normally 40 per cent of net railway operating income is earned in the first half of the year and 60 per cent in the latter half, the results for 1938 show 19 and 81 per cent. The improvement, shown for the last half of 1938 was due wholly to a revival in traffic, no relief given by either the President, the Interstate Commerce Commission or by labor, so the editor says, "Thanks to nobody."

Other items of interest presented are that taxes accrued against the railroads in 1938, totaled 345 millions, an increase of 20 millions or 6 per cent above 1937. One hundred and eleven companies, operating about 78,000 miles of line were in the hands of receivers or trustees at the end of 1938. Employees in 1938 totalled 940,000, or 174,000 less than in 1937. After fixed charges the railroads suffered a net deficit in 1938 of 125 millions, as against a net income of 98 millions in 1937.

The railroads went through 1938 by reducing maintenance, purchases, expansion of service and mileage, with a payroll reduction due to reduced forces of \$181,000,000. In 1938, a total of 1,897 miles of track were abandoned, 201 miles of this located in the great state of New York. We quote the real essence of the editor's conclusions:

"Suppose that business and traffic had remained as bad for a year more as they were in the first half of 1938. There would have been a lot more talk than there is now about railway legislation during the next session of Congress, but probably all the talk would have done no good, because probably all the legislation that could have been passed would have been too late. There would have either been recognition by this time of the necessity of both reductions of wages and larger advances of rates, or of the fact that private ownership was done for.

"The effects of the lack of traffic in the first half of 1938 and of the increase of traffic in the second half on railway financial results equally emphasize that the one great and vital

essential to a solution of the railroad problem under private ownership, if present wages, prices and taxes are to be maintained, is a very large increase in the volume of railway traffic. How can that be secured? Only, first, by changes in government policies regarding transportation which will enable the railways to get a larger share of the total traffic available; and, second, by changes in the policies of government, business and labor which will increase the total traffic available for all carriers.

"Nobody knows of how much freight traffic the railways have been deprived by their competitors, but an estimate by the Bureau of Railway Economics, which is the most reliable available, regarding the division of the traffic in 1926 and 1937, throws light on the question. According to this estimate total ton-miles of freight traffic in 1926 were 594,000,000,000, of which 75.4 per cent were railroad traffic. In 1937 total ton-miles were 554,000,000,000, of which only 65.5 per cent were railroad traffic. Railroad freight revenues in 1937 were about \$1,400,000,000 less than in 1926. If the railroads had got 75.4 per cent of the total freight traffic in 1937, and received for carrying it the same revenue per ton-mile as in 1926, their freight revenues in 1937 would have been only about \$325,000,000 less than in 1926. That about \$527,000,000 of the decline in their freight earnings was due to loss of traffic to other carriers is indicated by the fact that the part of the total traffic carried by them declined from 75.4 per cent in 1926 to 65.5 per cent in 1937. The remaining decline of about \$550,000,000 in their freight earnings was due to the decline in their average revenue per ton per mile from 1.081 cents in 1926 to 0.935 in 1937; and it is agreed by most traffic experts that this decline in their average rate was almost entirely due to efforts made by them to avoid losing more traffic to other carriers. Thus it would appear that by (1) taking traffic from the railways and (2) forcing them to reduce their rates the competition of other carriers cost the railways about a billion dollars in freight revenues in 1937 and a proportionate amount in 1938.

Philosophy of Spending

UNDER the above caption the *New York Times* in its issue of Sunday, January 8th last, published the well considered and temperate editorial reproduced below. We commend its careful reading:

"In its 1932 platform the Democratic party called for a Federal budget 'annually balanced.' In his economy message to Congress of March 10, 1933, President Roosevelt, pointing to the accumulated Federal deficit of \$5,000,000,000 at that time, asserted that this

deficit had 'accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people' and 'added to the ranks of the unemployed.'

"The President has come a long way from that position. He has, indeed, now completely reversed it. Instead of the 'saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of Federal Government' which the Democratic platform of 1932 demanded, the Federal Government is spending this fiscal year 145 per cent more than it spent in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, and the President estimates that in the 1940 fiscal year the Government will still be spending 133 per cent more than in the 1933 fiscal year. Instead of \$5,000,000,000 accumulated deficit which the President once found so alarming, we are sure to have an accumulated deficit of \$24,000,000,000 this June, and one of more than \$27,000,000,000 at the end of the 1940 fiscal year. Yet the President expresses no concern.

"For he now has a most alluring theory. It would be the millennium indeed for all governments and all countries if this theory were true. The theory is that government spending not only brings recovery and increases the national income, but that it increases that national income many times more than the amount of the spending itself, so that the yield from taxes eventually catches up with the government spending, and at last we are not only back to a balanced budget but everybody has a bigger income besides.

"Unfortunately, the evidence of fiscal history does not bear out this theory. After the war Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and other European countries all had huge and persistent government deficits. But instead of leading to prosperity they led to disaster. It might be said that in the case of Germany and Austria the deficits were going into other countries, and that the comparison is unfair. But to the extent that this was true, the German-Austrian deficits were actually adding to the purchasing power of the allied countries; yet in spite of these amounts in addition to their own deficit spending, the Continental allied countries were also involved in a gravely damaging inflation. After the accumulated savings of the people, including their holdings of government securities, were reduced to the merest fraction in purchasing power of what they had been before, all these countries finally found it necessary to put their financial house in order.

"We have now had huge deficits for nine successive years. The British, during this period, have kept their budget very close to balance. Between 1929 and 1938 our per capita national debt increased 105 per cent. In the same period the per capita national debt of Great Britain increased only 5 per cent. If the

President's theory were true, our recovery should have been much greater than that of the British. But a study by the National Industrial Conference Board finds that in 1937 per capita income in the United Kingdom exceeded the 1929 level by 17 per cent, whereas in the United States it stood 23 per cent below 1929. In the third quarter of 1938 industrial production in the United Kingdom was 8 per cent above the 1929 figure; in the United States it was still 32 per cent below that figure. In the first nine months of 1938 building activity in Great Britain stood at 135 per cent of the 1929 level; in the United States it still stood at only 47 per cent of that level.

"The fallacy of the theory of government-created buying power through deficits is that it forgets the enormously greater private buying power, particularly for capital goods, that may be held up or frightened away by the lack of confidence caused by the government's unbalanced position. It is as futile to believe that we can spend ourselves rich, as one commentator has put it, as to suppose that a man can drink himself sober."

Mine Accidents in Year 1938

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the *Employees' Magazine* will be found the full record of accidents suffered by our employees during the past year. While we still have hope of keeping the little bronze lady and her child, the "Sentinels of Safety Trophy," for another year, this question is "in the lap of the gods" and we will not know if we are to keep the trophy until the U. S. Bureau of Mines' people compile the nation's coal mine accident records in full for 1938. Here's hoping!

The purpose of this article is to express the sincere thanks of the management to our underground and surface operating officials and our employees, who made the splendid showing toward accident reduction in 1938. We have only to take a backward look to see what has been done by the sincere effort made in the past few years.

Period	Number of accidents			Man-hours per accident		
	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
5 years 1923-27	48	1319	1367	444,776	16,186	15,617
5 years 1928-32	35	1045	1080	503,854	16,875	16,329
5 years 1933-37	22	241	263	731,205	66,749	61,165
Year 1937	2	38	40	1,853,618	97,559	92,680
Year 1938	2	29	31	1,599,163	110,287	103,172

With two fatal accidents each year in 1937 and 1938, and with a reduction in both tonnage and man-hours in 1938, compared with 1937, the performance per fatal accident is not so good as that of 1937. When the man-hours for all lost-time accidents are considered we find an increase of 10,492

or 11.32 per cent in 1938 over the performance for the previous year.

We are making a splendid performance as expressed in man-hours for all accidents but somehow we feel that while our fatal accident record *has improved mightily* over past years, we should be able to pass through the year without a fatality. An analysis of individual accidents seems to justify this hope.

In our December, 1938, issue we published a comparison of our mine accident performance for 1936 and 1937 compared with that shown by the U. S. Bureau of Mines for the country as a whole. We feel justified in reproducing this tabulation, adding thereto our record for 1938, using accidents per million-man-hours the unit used by the Bureau of Mines.

COAL MINE ACCIDENT DATA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1936

	Man-hours worked	Men		Rate per million man-hours		Total
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
Pennsylvania anthracite	156,485,924	244	19,062	1.559	121.813	123.372
All Bituminous Mines, U.S.A.	669,900,536	1,098	50,514	1.639	75.405	77.044
Total	826,386,460	1,342	69,576	1.624	84.193	85.817

The Union Pacific Coal Co. Mines						
	3,744,276	6	48	1.602	12.819	14.421

CALENDAR YEAR 1937

The Union Pacific Coal Co. Mines						
	3,707,237	2	38	.539	10.250	10.789

CALENDAR YEAR 1938

The Union Pacific Coal Co. Mines						
	3,198,325	2	29	.625	9.068	9.693

There is an old saying that "pride goeth before a fall," which suggests that we "walk humbly before God," not "pointing with pride" to our past record, but instead, solemnly resolving to *act safely, think safety, and look out for the welfare of our fellow workers* in the year ahead of us.

THE VALUE OF A SMILE

A smile creates happiness in the homes, fosters good will in business—and is the countersign of friends.

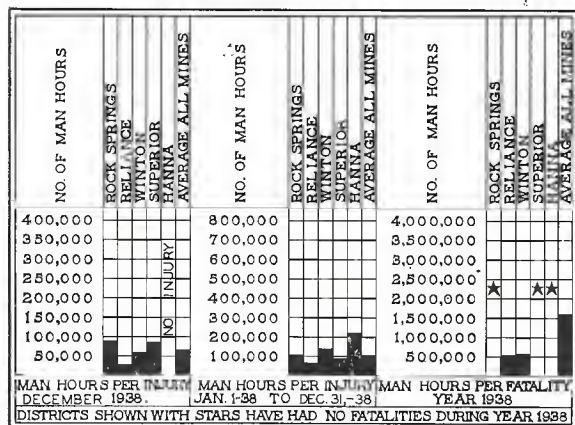
It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and nature's best antidote for trouble.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody until it is given away!

And if someone is too tired to give you a smile, just give them one of yours anyway. For nobody needs a smile as much as those who have none left to give.

Make It Safe

December Accident Graph



THE year 1938 is now past and a review of the graph tells a story of another year's safety work. Hanna led all districts with 223,207 man hours per injury, a very large gain over that of last year and an excellent record. Winton was second, Rock Springs third, Superior fourth and Reliance fifth. Hanna, Rock Springs and Reliance showed a gain over last year while Winton and Superior lost ground. Reliance has been in last place in the standings of the districts for the past two years and should do everything possible to improve its record. The man hours per injury for all districts was 103,172 for 1938 compared to 92,680 in 1937—a gain of 10,492, representing an increase of 11.3%.

However, the fatality record was not so good. There were two fatalities each year but the man hours for 1938 were down so that the man hours per fatality for 1938 was 1,599,163 compared with 1,853,618 for the year 1937. With our fatality record as it is, we should make every effort possible to eliminate fatal injuries. Our last four fatalities were from falls of rock. This shows that while our timbering is better now than it has been, there is still much room for improvement. Get in the habit of doing your work the safe way at all times and the year 1939 will show an improvement in severity rate as well as the frequency rate.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

Place	DECEMBER, 1938		Man Hours Per Injury
	Man Hours	Injuries	
Rock Springs No. 4.	28,245	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8.	41,685	1	41,685
Rock Springs Outside	16,388	0	No Injury
Total.....	86,318	1	86,318

Reliance No. 1.....	28,441	1	28,441
Reliance No. 7.....	17,892	1	17,892
Reliance Outside....	10,381	0	No Injury
Total.....	56,714	2	28,357
Winton No. 1.....	24,934	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	25,123	1	25,123
Winton Outside.....	9,688	0	No Injury
Total.....	59,745	1	59,745
Superior "B".....	20,615	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	20,769	1	20,769
Superior "D".....	19,278	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	9,303	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	16,170	0	No Injury
Total.....	86,135	1	86,135
Hanna No. 4.....	29,281	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	11,563	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,844	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938...	329,756	5	65,951
All Districts, 1937...	352,781	4	88,195

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	273,413	4	68,353
Rock Springs No. 8..	388,052	4	97,013
Rock Springs Outside.	184,731	0	No Injury
Total.....	846,196	8	105,775
Reliance No. 1.....	286,181	3	95,394
Reliance No. 7.....	151,326	4	37,832
Reliance Outside	101,290	1	101,290
Total.....	538,797	8	67,350
Winton No. 1.....	237,706	2	118,853
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	226,261	2	113,131
Winton Outside	100,730	0	No Injury
Total.....	564,697	4	141,174
Superior "B"	185,941	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	198,632	5	39,726
Superior "D"	181,839	2	90,920
Superior D. O. Clark	64,393	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	171,416	2	85,708
Total.....	802,221	9	89,136

Hanna No. 4.	315,630	2	157,815
Hanna Outside	130,784	0	No Injury
Total	446,414	2	223,207
All Districts, 1938. . .	3,198,325	31	103,172
All Districts, 1937. . .	3,707,237	40	92,680

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	32
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	10
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	2
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	12
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	64
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	874
Winton No. 7½ Mine.....	21
Superior "B" Mine.....	467
Superior "C" Mine.....	12
Superior "D" Mine.....	54
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	186
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,986
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,566
Reliance Tipple	1,402
Winton Tipple	3,186
Superior "B" Tipple.....	339
Superior "C" Tipple.....	192
Superior "D" Tipple.....	640
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	414
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	2,298
Reliance	255
Winton	2,783
Superior	3,055
Hanna	1,158

**Grand Prize for Safety to be Awarded
February 3, 1939**

THE annual general Safety meeting will be held at the Old Timers' Building of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming, on Friday, February 3rd, at 8 P. M.

The Grand Prize award will be a 1939-model, five-passenger automobile with all the latest improvements and Safety features.

Following are the rules which will govern the contest:

1. All men employed in and around the mine, whose names appear on the payrolls for July 1 to 15, 1938, and also those for December 15 to 31, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury, are eligible to participate in the award, unit foremen and monthly salaried men excluded.

2. Lists of the men eligible to participate in this award will be made at the district mine offices and forwarded to the Auditing Department to be checked. Thereafter each man's name on the lists will be put into a capsule and deposited in a locked box, this box to remain in the possession of the Auditing Department until the night of the drawing.

3. A list showing the men eligible to participate in the award will be posted on the bulletin boards at each mine.

4. Preceding the drawing, the Auditor will put the capsules containing the names into a bowl.

5. The capsules will then be thoroughly mixed.

6. A small girl, blindfolded, will draw twenty capsules, one at a time, from the large bowl, placing them in the small bowl. One capsule will then be drawn from the small bowl and handed to two disinterested Labor representatives, who will open it, note the name and mine, and pass it on to the announcer, who will call out the name of the winner.

The program printed below will be in charge of Mr. I. N. Bayless, General Manager, as Chairman:

1. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
2. Opening RemarksChairman
3. Address.....Mr. Eugene McAuliffe
(President, The Union Pacific Coal Company)
4. Address.....Mr. Hugh McLeod
(State Inspector of Coal Mines)
5. Address.....Mr. D. J. Parker
(District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines,
Salt Lake)
6. Address.....Mr. E. H. Denny
(District Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines,
Denver)
7. Address.....Mr. George B. Pryde
(Vice President, Operation, The Union Pacific
Coal Company)
8. Selections.....McAuliffe's Kiltie Band
9. Drawing for Automobile.....Mr. Tom Berta
(Assisted by two Labor Representatives)

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past twelve months are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be given at the Old Timers' (Pease turn to page 64)

STATEMENT SHOWING
MAN HOURS, COMPENSABLE INJURIES, MAN HOURS PER
INJURY, FATALITIES AND MAN HOURS PER
FATALITY, YEARS 1933 TO 1938,
INCLUSIVE

ROCK SPRINGS:	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Man Hours	783,032	828,033	964,182	1,095,336	1,021,892	846,196
Injuries(xx)	13	29	25	23	11	8
Man Hours Per Injury...	60,233	28,553	38,567	47,623	92,899	105,775
Fatalities	0	1	1	6	2	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	828,033	964,182	182,556	510,946	No Fatality

RELIANCE:

Man Hours	285,896	320,218	439,005	565,684	610,512	538,797
Injuries(xx)	10	4	8	3	11	8
Man Hours Per Injury....	28,590	80,055	54,876	188,561	55,501	67,350
Fatalities	1	0	0	0	0	1
Man Hours Per Fatality...	285,896	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality	538,797

WINTON:

Man Hours	417,752	505,482	604,618	623,399	612,052	564,697
Injuries(xx)	1	9	18	6	3	4
Man Hours Per Injury...	417,752	56,165	33,590	103,900	204,017	141,174
Fatalities	0	1	4	0	0	1
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	505,482	151,155	No Fatality	No Fatality	564,697

SUPERIOR:

Man Hours	637,232	723,174	824,418	940,856	936,789	802,221
Injuries(xx)	9	8	7	17 ^x	8 ^x	9
Man Hours Per Injury...	70,804	90,397	117,774	55,344	117,099	89,136
Fatalities	0	1	2	0	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	No Fatality	723,174	412,209	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality

HANNA:

Man Hours	419,192	423,776	458,982	518,999	525,992	446,414
Injuries(xx)	10	12	6	5	7	2
Man Hours Per Injury...	41,919	35,315	76,497	103,800	75,142	223,207
Fatalities	2	0	1	0	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality..	209,596	No Fatality	458,982	No Fatality	No Fatality	No Fatality

ALL DISTRICTS:

Man Hours	2,543,104	2,800,683	3,291,205	3,744,274	3,707,237	3,198,325
Injuries(xx)	43	62	64	54 ^x	40 ^x	31
Man Hours Per Injury...	59,142	45,172	51,425	69,338	92,680	103,172
Fatalities	3	3	8	6	2	2
Man Hours Per Fatality..	847,701	933,561	411,401	624,046	1,853,618	1,599,163

^x—Includes two injuries, no lost time—paid compensation for permanent partial disability.
^{xx}—Injuries include fatalities.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1938

THE thirty-one injuries during the year 1938 occurred in twenty-five sections. Nineteen of these sections had one injury each and six sections had two each. Twenty-three of the sections having injuries were underground and two were on the surface. There was a total of 106 sections, including seven now discontinued, which participated in the safety contest.

It should be the aim of every section foreman to go the whole year without an injury, this especially being true of the foremen in whose sections the injuries occurred.

The most serious injuries are still caused from

falls of coal or rock and more thought and effort must be put forth to eliminate them. Timbering in the face area can still be improved. Testing and trimming of the top, immediately after shooting, should be done without fail. The coal face must also be given attention as this is the source of many injuries.

We are all looking forward to a better year for safety in 1939 and it will be if we will just do *our own job*.

Below are the final standings of the sections for 1938:

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. M. A. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	64,393	0	No Injury	
2. Franke Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	42,392	0	No Injury	
3. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	37,289	0	No Injury	
4. Wm. S. Fox	Superior	C, Section 3	36,967	0	No Injury	
5. Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	35,441	0	No Injury	
6. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	35,399	0	No Injury	
7. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	35,007	0	No Injury	
8. Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	34,349	0	No Injury	
9. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	33,908	0	No Injury	
10. L. F. Gordon	Superior	B, Section 3	33,698	0	No Injury	
11. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	31,262	0	No Injury	
12. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	31,241	0	No Injury	
13. Basil Winiski	Superior	B, Section 5	31,192	0	No Injury	
14. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	31,122	0	No Injury	
15. Ed. Overy, Sr.	Superior	B, Section 6	30,408	0	No Injury	
16. Leslie Low	Superior	D, Section 2	30,205	0	No Injury	
17. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	30,156	0	No Injury	
18. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	29,988	0	No Injury	
19. John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8, Section 5	29,855	0	No Injury	
20. John Zupence	Rock Springs	8, Section 2	29,673	0	No Injury	
21. Ben Caine	Superior	D, Section 7	29,645	0	No Injury	
22. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8, Section 6	29,638	0	No Injury	
23. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	29,624	0	No Injury	
24. Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	29,316	0	No Injury	
25. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	28,952	0	No Injury	
26. Pete Marinoff	Winton	1, Section 5	28,735	0	No Injury	
27. W. H. Buchanan	Reliance	1, Section 2	28,728	0	No Injury	
28. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	28,350	0	No Injury	
29. George Harris	Winton	1, Section 7	28,231	0	No Injury	
30. John Krppan	Winton	1, Section 9	27,671	0	No Injury	
31. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	27,405	0	No Injury	
32. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4, Section 4	26,957	0	No Injury	
33. Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	26,880	0	No Injury	
34. Frank Dolinar	Winton	1, Section 10	26,726	0	No Injury	
35.	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	26,684	0	No Injury	

36.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1,	Section 4	26,348	0	No Injury
37.	Wm. Benson	Reliance	1,	Section 8	26,285	0	No Injury
38.	Geo. L. Addy	Superior	B,	Section 1	26,033	0	No Injury
39.	W. B. Rae	Hanna	4,	Section 1	25,592	0	No Injury
40.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	24,710	0	No Injury
41.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 9	24,570	0	No Injury
42.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	24,563	0	No Injury
43.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	24,507	0	No Injury
44.	James Herd	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 2	24,409	0	No Injury
45.	George Sprowell	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 6	24,388	0	No Injury
46.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 1	24,332	0	No Injury
47.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 8	24,206	0	No Injury
48.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 3	24,164	0	No Injury
49.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 10	23,163	0	No Injury
50.	John Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 7	23,058	0	No Injury
51.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna	4,	Section 10	21,735	0	No Injury
52.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	20,818	0	No Injury
53.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	20,790	0	No Injury
54.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	20,349	0	No Injury
55.	Anthony B. Dixon	Superior	D,	Section 8	20,237	0	No Injury
56.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	20,055	0	No Injury
57.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	19,950	0	No Injury
58.	Shadow Bacskey	Reliance	1,	Section 5	19,579	0	No Injury
59.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	19,516	0	No Injury
60.	Harvey Fearn	Reliance	7,	Section 4	19,355	0	No Injury
61.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	18,704	0	No Injury
62.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	18,228	0	No Injury
63.	John Bastalich	Reliance	7,	Section 5	18,032	0	No Injury
64.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	16,674	0	No Injury
65.	Pete Glavata	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	16,156	0	No Injury
66.	DeForest Nielson	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	15,246	0	No Injury
67.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 5	12,894	0	No Injury
68.	H. G. Thomas	Reliance	1,	Section 10	12,775	0	No Injury
69.	Sam Evans	Reliance	1,	Section 7	12,670	0	No Injury
70.	B. W. Grove	Reliance	7,	Section 7	12,614	0	No Injury
71.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	10,031	0	No Injury
72.	Wm. Lahti	Superior	D,	Section 1	6,692	0	No Injury
73.	Chas. Kamps	Superior	B,	Section 7	5,502	0	No Injury
74.	.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	4,207	0	No Injury
75.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4,	Section 10	3,948	0	No Injury
76.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 8	3,584	0	No Injury
77.	J. R. Mann	Reliance	7,	Section 8	3,500	0	No Injury
78.	.....	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 11	2,968	0	No Injury
79.	Carl A. Kansa	Superior	C,	Section 2	32,746	1	32,746
80.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	62,944	2	31,472
81.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	30,884	1	30,884
82.	Richard Haag	Superior	D,	Section 4	29,470	1	29,470
83.	Julius Reuter	Reliance	1,	Section 9	28,805	1	28,805
84.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 2	28,630	1	28,630
85.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	28,567	1	28,567
86.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	28,343	1	28,343
87.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	27,174	1	27,174
88.	Joe Fearn	Reliance	1,	Section 6	26,159	1	26,159
89.	Robert Stewart	Reliance	7,	Section 1	24,990	1	24,990
90.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	24,843	1	24,843
91.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	24,710	1	24,710
92.	.....	Superior	D,	Section 6	22,708	1	22,708
93.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	21,952	1	21,952

(Continued on following page)

94.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 4	21,245	1	21,245
95.	John Cukale	Rock Springs 8,	Section 9	20,034	1	20,034
96.	James Harrison	Hanna 4,	Section 8	35,259	2	17,630
97.	Harry Faddis	Reliance 1,	Section 11	15,848	1	15,848
98.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	29,365	2	14,683
99.	Jack Reese	Reliance 7,	Section 2	26,173	2	13,087
100.	Clifford Anderson	Superior C,	Section 4	24,143	2	12,072
101.	John V. Knoll	Winton 3 & 7½,	Section 5	9,758	1	9,758

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	184,731	0	No Injury
2.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	130,784	0	No Injury
3.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	100,730	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	101,290	1	101,290
5.	Port Ward	Superior	171,416	2	85,708
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938			3,198,325	31	103,172
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937			3,707,237	40	92,680

Keep Your Name Off This List

(Continued from page 60)

Building, Rock Springs, Wyoming, on February 3, 1939:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
 Aaron Deneley, Rock Springs
 John Hamilton, Rock Springs
 J. R. Mann, Rock Springs
 Andrew Matson, Rock Springs
 Nestor Neimi, Rock Springs
 Tony Paavala, Rock Springs
 Henry J. Willard, Rock Springs

Elroy Berreth, Reliance
 Max Cologna, Reliance
 Everett Gordon, Reliance
 Erwin Groark, Reliance
 LeRoy McComas, Reliance
 Willard Mossop, Reliance
 Robert Uhren, Reliance

Ignatz Bozovichar, Winton
 Ben Dona, Winton
 Thos. Edwards, Jr., Winton

Wm. Burke, Superior
 Richard Dexter, Sr., Superior
 Del Homan, Superior
 Lawrence Hysell, Superior
 Matthew Miller, Superior
 Reno Moretti, Superior
 George Tomich, Superior
 John J. Vase, Superior
 Lawrence Zejec, Superior

Emmett Bain, Hanna
 Rudolph Makinen, Hanna

Safety Awards for 1939

THE rules which governed the 1938 safety contest will be unchanged for the year 1939. The awards and methods of distribution will also remain the same.

The result of the 1938 contest has been encouraging and we feel that the prize awards have played a very definite part in maintaining the interest of all. A continuance of this interest in safety will certainly help in accomplishing our goal to reduce human suffering during the coming year.

Following are the rules which will govern the safety contest during 1939:

LIST OF PRIZES

A. The Grand Prize, a new five-passenger automobile will be awarded early in February, 1940. All day workers, surface and underground, whose names appear on the payrolls for the first pay-period in July and on the last pay-period in December and who have not suffered a lost-time injury, will be eligible to participate.

B. Monthly cash prizes, one of \$15.00, one of \$10.00, and one of \$5.00, with a special prize of \$10.00 for Unit Foremen, will be awarded monthly to each mine in which no lost-time injury occurred during the month. A separate drawing will be employed in disposing of the Unit Foreman prize.

The amount of above cash prizes will be doubled in each month when all mines go through the month without a lost-time injury.

C. A special prize of a made-to-order suit of clothes will be awarded to the day workers, surface and underground, employed in and about each mine which has worked three successive months without a lost-time injury to an employe. A similar award will be made to the men working in such mine for each succeeding month passed without a

lost-time injury. This award will be based on the record made in the last two months of the preceding year. If the men in a mine after winning this special prize suffer an accident, a new three months free-from-accident record must be established in order to again become eligible for this prize.

D. Monthly novelty prizes, varying in quantity comparable to the number of men employed, consisting of safety wearing apparel, sporting goods and other attractive merchandise, will be awarded to all surface and underground employees working in and about the mines during the month, a separate supply of prizes arranged for each group of mines. Employees who have suffered a lost-time injury may participate in these awards.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST

1. The present method of dividing each mine into underground and surface sections will be maintained, with a Foreman in charge of safety work in each section.

2. A careful record of all lost-time injuries will be maintained for each section. A lost-time injury is hereby defined as any injury received while in the service of the Company which prevents the injured employee from reporting for duty on the first working day following such injury.

3. Actual attendance at the meeting at which the Grand Prize (Par. A) is awarded will not be required. To secure either the cash prize awards, the suit of clothes awards, or the novelty merchandise awards, the employee must be present at the safety meeting when the awards are made, unless prevented from attendance through being on duty, through actual illness or through leave of absence, in which case the prizes will be held for the winner.

4. Employees on monthly salary will not be eligible to participate in any of the awards.

5. The conduct of all drawings will be under the direction of the auditing department of the Company. Tickets bearing the names of all surface and underground employees of the mine where the awards are made, will be placed in a suitable bowl and the first name drawn will receive the prize. If, however, the man whose name is first drawn is not present (see Rule 3) a second name will be drawn and so on until the name of a man who is present is drawn, who will receive the prize, this arrangement continuing until all awards have been made.

December Injuries

HENRY WILLARD, *American, married, age 26, Duck-bill operator, Section No. 9, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of third lumbar vertebra. Period of disability estimated one year.

Henry was working in a room pillar place shoveling along the pan line. The place was reasonably well timbered and the men believed they were taking all the necessary precautions. However, a piece of rock fell from between the timbers, struck the pan line and turned over,

(Continued on following page)

Statement of Compensable Injuries, Year 1938 Compared With Previous Five Year Period, 1933 to 1937, Inclusive

	FIVE-YEAR PERIOD				1938 PERIOD				INC. OR DEC. 1938 OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD			
	Injuries Including Fatal		Manhours Per Injury		Injuries Including Fatal		Manhours Per Injury		Increase or Decrease Manhours Per Injury		Per Cent Increase Manhours Per Injury	
	Manhours	Fatal	Manhours	Fatalities	Manhours	Fatal	Manhours	Fatalities	Manhours	Fatalities	Manhours	Fatalities
Rock Springs	4,692,475	101	46,460	10	469,248	8	846,196	0	59,315	No Fatality	127.67	
Reliance	2,221,315	36	61,703	1	2,221,315	8	538,797	1	5,647	—1,682,518	9.15	
Winton	2,763,303	37	74,684	5	552,661	4	564,697	1	66,490	+12,036	89.03	
Superior	4,062,469	49	82,908	3	1,354,156	9	802,221	0	6,228	No Fatality	7.51	
Hanna	2,346,941	40	58,674	3	782,314	2	446,414	0	164,533	No Fatality	280.42	
TOTAL	16,086,503	263	61,165	22	731,205	31	3,198,325	2	42,007	+867,958	68.68	

December Safety Awards

ONLY one-half of the mines were eligible to participate in the December cash awards and the number of injuries during November and December reduced the number of mines eligible to draw for a suit of clothes to two. Despite the fact that so many of the mines were ineligible to participate in cash awards, the safety meetings were well attended and the interest shown gives reason to believe that we can improve the safety record for the

year 1939.

Mr. McAuliffe spoke at the Rock Springs meeting, Mr. Butler at Reliance, Mr. Pryde at Winton and Mr. Bayless at the Superior and Hanna meetings. The December meetings were held in Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance, Hanna and Superior on January 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 9th, respectively.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	George Copyak	Paul Obleck	Cliff Coulston	Chester McTee
Winton No. 1	Morris Seneshale	Paul Crippa	Mike Popich	John Peternell
Superior "B"	Durence Clarke	Dan Hendrich	Gibson Gillilan	Ed. Overy, Sr.
Superior "D"	Chris Amerson	Wm. T. Sharp	Tony DeMarco	Dan Gardner
Hanna No. 4	E. F. Stultz	A. W. Bailey	J. A. Klaseen	George Wales
Total	\$75	\$50	\$25	\$50

Suits of clothes awarded: Arthur Munn, Superior "B" Mine and Wayne Klemola, Hanna No. 4 Mine. Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance Nos. 1 and 7, Winton No. 3 & 7½, and Superior "C" Mines were ineligible to participate.

December Injuries

(Continued from preceding page)

the edge of the rock striking Willard on the back. This is a regrettable accident and one which would be hard to anticipate.

ROBERT UHREN, *American, single, age 21, pipeman, Section No. 11, Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Acromial end of clavicle, right side, dislocated and torn loose from scapula. Period of disability estimated three months.

Robert was taking the pipe out of the scraper place and when he came to the breaking entry, the rope was running, the scoop being near the top of the place. It is the usual practice, before crossing the rope, for the workman to call to the lower bellman in order to make sure it will be stopped long enough to allow him to cross it. Robert failed to do this and when the rope stopped momentarily, he attempted to cross it and was struck by the rope and knocked down. It is a dangerous practice to cross a scraper rope without being certain that it will be stopped.

ELROY BERRETH, *American, single, age 19, nipper, Section No. 2, Reliance No. 7 Mine.* Compound fracture and dislocation of tarsal bones of left foot. Period of disability undetermined.

The Joy loader was being moved from one room to another. When it was about five or six feet inside the brattice, across the room neck of the second room, the crew ran out of cable. They disconnected the cable and started to



—National Safety Council

pull it into the switch box in the second room. The switch box had been moved too far in for the cable to reach it and the men then started to drag it back in order to connect it to the trolley wire outside of the room. In the meantime, the Unit Foreman asked the Night Foreman, who was leaving the place, to tell the motor crew to bring up the trip. The Night Foreman passed the motor coming up, the motorman asking him if they were ready, to which he replied that they would be shortly. Elroy was riding the first car going up and they did not stop at the brattice so they did not see the Joy. Berreth's foot was caught between the car and the rear end of the conveyor. Henceforth, no one will be allowed to ride the front end of a trip through a brattice curtain.

THOS. EDWARDS, JR., *American, married, age 37, Unit Foreman, Section No. 4, Winton No. 7 1/2 Mine.* Fracture of middle of left humerus, fracture of left radius, lacerations on head and contusion of back. Period of disability estimated three to four months.

Tom was in charge of a crew which was moving a shaking conveyor engine ahead about two pan lengths in order to provide more clearance between the pan line and the track. The engine was set in place and Tom was kneeling down, leveling the engine with his arm resting on the drive arm, when a triangular piece of rock, about twelve feet by ten feet and one foot thick, fell and struck him. This accident could very easily have resulted in a fatality, and demonstrates the necessity of setting safety props when it is necessary to take out timber.

WM. A. BURKE, *American, married, age 50, face-man, Section No. 6, Superior "C" Mine.* Fracture of left ankle. Period of disability undetermined.

Mr. Burke and the motorman were going to get a pan and drag it with the motor to the outside working room. The pan was fastened to the motor with a chain and when the motor started, the pan struck Mr. Burke who was standing alongside of it. This is very similar to an accident occurring last year, and, with very little care, could have been avoided. Standing alongside of moving material when it is not necessary to do so is a dangerous practice and should be stopped.

The Glory of it

PROPOS of George Washington, our first President, declining to accept remuneration for his services in various capacities, recalls to the paragrapher that the late James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, United States Senator, etc., had other charitable uses to make of his paychecks. He had accumulated millions through pioneer investments in an automobile plant.

Another case—John Barton Payne, a former Judge, a Mayor, a Chairman of the United States

Shipping Board, at the head of a law firm in Chicago which was retained by seven railroad companies, a Chairman of the American Red Cross, was asked by a Secretary of the Interior to become counsel to the Government railroad administration and replied, "That will cost me \$100,000 a year." Also was president of the South Park Board and refused to accept his salary, but was compelled by law to do so; consequently turned his paychecks over to the Park Board for an art museum.

A few years ago he went with Charles Beecher Warren on a State Department mission to Mexico. The government forced upon him railroad and Pullman fares; Payne gave the money away.

Ten years ago President Harding summoned Judge Payne to the White House just after the latter had met with the trustees of Georgetown University, who were seeking a new president for their institution. Payne was offered a quasi-official post which carried a \$27,000 salary. "I'll take it," he told the President, "on condition that I shall serve without pay, that I pay my own traveling expenses, and that I buy my own postage stamps."

"Too late," he said the next morning to the university trustees, "I've just taken a Red Cross job."

Facts About the Railroads

For every \$100 which the railroads received from the public for the transportation of passengers, freight, express, mail, and for all other services, they paid the tax collectors \$5.33 in 1917; \$6.13 in 1927; \$7.82 in 1937; and \$9.93 in the first nine months of 1938.

In 1917 the railroads worked 19 days to earn enough revenues to pay taxes. In 1927 they worked 22 days to pay taxes. In 1937 they worked 29 days to pay taxes.

For every dollar the railroads paid to their owners in dividends, they paid 67 cents in taxes in 1917; 91 cents in 1927; and \$1.94 in 1937.

For every carload of freight loaded, the railroads paid out \$5 in taxes in 1918; \$7.28 in 1927; \$8.57 in 1937; and \$11.92 in the first nine months of 1938.—*Association of American Railroads.*

Mrs. Smith: "Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant."

Farmer Giles: "Well, mum, it's this way: when a chap has to know the botanical name of what he grows, an' the zoological name of the insect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the insect, some one's got t' pay for it!"

Mr. Citizen stepped into the market and ordered a pound of steak. When it was thrown on the scale he noticed a large piece of bone therein.

"Look here," said he to the clerk, "you're giving me a big piece of bone!"

"Oh, no, you're paying for it!" softly replied the clerk.

George Washington

GEORGE WASHINGTON was inaugurated as the first President of the United States of America on April 30, 1789, upon the balcony of the old Federal Hall, New York City.

It may not be amiss at this time to acquaint some of our readers as to the plans for the conversion of the old City Hall into the Federal Hall, and how the funds were raised to carry on the project, which was not completed on March 4th, the official date set for the ceremony.

The Congress of Confederation had met in rooms in the City Hall, but the building was considered entirely too old and shabby to be occupied by the new Congress, or to be the scene of the inauguration. The City of New York was appealed to for funds, but its coffers were empty. Congress was approached, but there was no money in its treasury. At last some wealthy merchants took the matter in hand. They raised some money by subscription, and then held a lottery. Notice of this lottery was published in the "*Patriotic Record*" of September, 1790, and in the "*New York Journal*." The amount raised totaled 50,000 pounds.

The City Hall was then turned over to Major L'Enfant, the French engineer who laid out the city of Washington. Major L'Enfant had gained some reputation as an architect, though he was better known as the designer of the badges of the Cincinnati. He filled the hall with carpenters, plasterers and masons. The entire building was remodeled, and renamed "Federal Hall." The fourth of March came along before the work was completed—but then, on that date, only a handful of the representatives were in New York. It was April 6th before enough Senators answered their names to constitute a quorum. Washington, when informed of his election, borrowed six hundred pounds Virginia money from his neighbor, Richard Conway, at six per cent—short crops had left him with some debts—paid off his creditors and started out for New York.

The inauguration proceedings were solemn. Washington stood on the balcony and made his address. Witnesses write that he was agitated and embarrassed; put first one hand and then the other in his breeches' pocket, and that his voice was so

low it could scarcely be heard. He was a farmer and a fighter, not a speech maker.

* * * * *

Some encomiums passed upon Washington:

By General Henry Lee ("Light-Horse Harry"), who pronounced the eulogy at his memorial—"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen; and second to none in the endearing and humble sense of private life; pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere; uniform, dignified, commanding. His example was edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting. To his equals he was kind, to his inferiors he was condescending, and to the dear object of his affections he was exemplary and tender. Vice shuddered in his presence and virtue always felt his fostering hand."

The eminent Irish speaker, Charles Phillips, in an address to the British Parliament, "What does it matter the spot on which such a man as Washington was born? No country can claim him, no people can appropriate him; his fame is eternity, his residence creation."

William M. Thackeray, the great writer of fiction of Great Britain, "What a constancy. What a magnanimity. What a surprising persistency against fortune. Washington, the chief of a nation in arms, battling with distracted parties in his own ranks, calm in the face of conspiracy, serene against the open foe before him and the darker enemy at his own back! Washington, inspiring, ordering spirit into troops hungry and in rags. Stung by ingratitude, but betraying no anger; and always ready to forgive. In defeat, invincible; magnanimous in conquest, and never so sublime as on the day he lay down a victorious sword and sought his noble retirement."

At the conclusion of the First Continental Congress, Patrick Henry, one of our eloquent, distinguished statesmen, was asked "whom he considered the ablest man in that Congress," his reply being, "If you speak from the standpoint of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, was perhaps the greatest orator; but from the standpoint of solid information and sound judgment, Colonel Washington was by far the ablest man on that floor."

(Please turn to page 70)



Washington Monument

Abraham Lincoln

IN EARLY 1859, Lincoln, after trying his hand at the law, in politics, as a laborer, as a riverman, surveyor, etc., took on a new occupation, that of a newspaper proprietor. A friend of his had been publishing the *Staats-Zeitung*, a German-language paper at Springfield, when the owner, (Theo. Canisius) failed financially. Very few people ever knew of this episode in Lincoln's life, though in the fall of the year above shown, it is related that "Abr'am" saved Canisius from foreclosure by paying his indebtedness and transferring the legal ownership to himself, drawing up later an agreement which entitled Canisius to have immediate possession of press, types, etc., for use in the publication of a Republican newspaper to be chiefly in the German language with occasional translations into English at his option, all expenses to be borne by Canisius, likewise all profits to go to him; its political sentiment not to depart from the Republican platforms adopted at the Philadelphia and Illinois conventions, nor print anything opposed to or designed to injure the Republican party, the penalty prescribed in the agreement being repossession of the plant and paraphernalia by Lincoln. The agreement was kept in good faith and the paper was turned over to Canisius in 1861, prior to Lincoln's departure for Washington.

* * * * *

A letter in the possession of Mr. Emanuel Hertz, the most prominent collector of Lincoln material in the country:

"Executive Mansion
Oct. 17th, 1861

"Major Ramsay:

"My dear Sir:

"The lady . . . bearer of this . . . says she has two sons who want to work. Set them at it, if possible. Wanting to work is so rare a want, that it should be encouraged.

"Yours truly,
"A. Lincoln."

* * * * *

Lincoln in the early portion of 1865 wrote a letter to his friend, John W. Garrett, President of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company:

"It is said we shall soon all be in the dark here, unless *you can* bring coal to make gas. I suppose you would do this, without any interference, if you could, and I only write now to say, *it is very important to us*, and not to say that you must *stop* supplying the army to make room to carry coal. Do all you can for us in *both matters*."

* * * * *

At Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on February 22, 1861, stood Abraham Lincoln, the great Emancipator, where he told the world for the first time of the Declaration of Independence which proclaimed a new era of civilization in which all men are politically "free and equal."

"If this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it." "I have said nothing that I am not willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by."

Here was Mr. Lincoln offering up his life as a sacrifice for the country he loved—true patriotism.

In signing the Emancipation Proclamation, he uttered these words to the mass of people assembled, "I do it only to save the Union—I can only trust in God—I never in my life felt more certain that I was doing right than I do in signing this paper. If my name goes into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it."

One Life

(Elbert Hubbard in "*Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen*")

THE story of Lincoln's life had been ingrained into me long before I ever read a book. For the people who knew Lincoln, and the people who knew the people that Lincoln knew, were the only people I knew. I visited at their houses and heard them tell what Lincoln had said when he had sat at table where I then sat. I listened long to Lincoln Stories, "and that reminds me" was often on the lips of those I loved. All the tales told by the faithful Herndon and the needlessly loyal Nicolay and Hay were current coin, and the rehearsal of the Lincoln-Douglas debate was commonplace.

When our own poverty was mentioned, we compared it with the poverty that Lincoln had endured, and felt rich. I slept in a garret where the winter's snow used to sift merrily through the slab shingles, but then I was covered with warm buffalo robes, and a loving mother tucked me in and on my forehead imprinted a good-night kiss. But Lincoln at the same age had no mother and lived in a hut that had neither windows, doors, nor floor, and a pile of leaves and straw in the corner was his bed. Our house had two rooms, but one winter the Lincoln home was only a shed enclosed on three sides.

I knew of his being a clerk in a country store at the age of 20, and that up to that time he had read but four books; of his running a flat-boat, splitting rails, and poring at night over a dog-eared law-book; of his asking to sleep in the law office of Joshua Speed, and of Speed's giving him permission to move in. And of his going away after his "worldly goods" and coming back in 10 minutes carrying an old pair of saddle-bags which he threw into a corner saying, "Speed, I've moved!"

I knew of his 20 years of country law-practice, when he was considered just about as good and no better than a dozen others on that circuit, and of his making a bare living during the time. Then I knew of his gradually awakening to the wrong of slavery, of the expansion of his mind, so that he began to incur the jealousy of rivals and the hatred of enemies, and of the prophetic feeling in that slow—but sure moving mind that "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

I knew of the debates with Douglas and the national attention they attracted, and of Judge Davis's remark, "Lincoln has more common-sense than any man in America;" and then, chiefly through Judge Davis's influence, of his being nominated for President at the Chicago convention. I knew of his election, and the coming of the war, and the long, hard fight, when friends and foes beset and none but he had the patience and the courage that could wait. And then I knew of his death, that death which then seemed a calamity—terrible in its awful blackness.

But now the years have passed, and I comprehend somewhat of the paradox of things, and I know that this death was just what he might have prayed for. It was a fitting close for a life that had done a supreme and mighty work.

His face foretold the end.

Lincoln had no home ties. In that plain, frame house, without embellished yard or ornament, where I have been so often, there was no love that held him fast. In that house there was no library, but in the parlor, where six haircloth chairs and a slippery sofa to match stood guard, was a marble table on which were various gift-books in blue and gilt. He only turned to that home when there was no other place to go. Politics, with its attendant travel and excitement, allowed him to forget the what-might-have-beens. Foolish bickering, silly

pride and stupid misunderstanding pushed him out upon the streets and he sought to lose himself among the people. And to the people at length he gave his time, his talents, his love, his life. Fate took from him his home that the country might call him savior. Dire tragedy was a fitting end; for only the souls who have suffered are well loved.

Jealousy, disparagement, calumny, have all made way and North and South alike revere his name.

The memory of his gentleness, his patience, his firm faith, and his great and loving heart are the priceless heritage of a united land. He had charity for all and malice toward none; he gave affection, and affection is his reward.

Honor and love are his.

George Washington

(Continued from page 68)

Washington began his public service before he had reached his majority, and his 49 years and 7 months of almost continuous service from which he never received compensation or reward is unparalleled in history. He on many occasions borrowed funds at high rates of interest—once to attend his inauguration ceremonies. The only reward he sought was the approbation of his countrymen.

Again, reference is made to the outstanding public service performed by President George Washington, and his declination to take any cash or remuneration. When informed by the Continental Congress that his salary would be \$500 monthly, he thanked them in the following manner:

"And as to pay, sirs, no pecuniary compensation could induce me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness; therefore, I do not wish to profit from it. I will keep an accurate account of my expenses; those I doubt not the Congress will discharge. That is all I desire."

The amount of the bill rendered his Congress, which included the expenses of his staff and his intelligence department, was less than \$48,000.

One year prior to the close of the revolution, he wrote his brother, "The revolution up to the present time has cost me in excess of \$240,000 from my private fortune."

"Six Ways to Make People Like You"

1. Be genuinely interested in other people.
2. Smile. A man without a smiling face must not open a shop.
3. Remember that a man's name is to him the sweetest and most important sound in the English language.
4. Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves. Many persons call a doctor when all they want is an audience.
5. Talk in terms of the other man's interests.
6. Make the other person feel important—and do it sincerely.

—Literary Digest.

• Engineering Department •

Properties and Uses of Peat*

Data Collected by C. E. SWANN

THE principal areas of the peat deposits of the world are as follows:

Russia	65,000 sq. miles
Canada.....	37,000 sq. miles
Finland	30,000 sq. miles
Sweden	19,000 sq. miles
United States	11,200 sq. miles
Germany	9,900 sq. miles
Great Britain.....	9,400 sq. miles
Ireland	4,700 sq. miles
New Foundland	3,000 sq. miles
Norway	2,900 sq. miles
Austria	1,500 sq. miles
Denmark	400 sq. miles

The peat bogs of Great Britain vary in thickness from 5 to 30 feet; and those of North America from 5 to 25 feet.

Peat varies from a pale yellow or brown fibrous substance, resembling turf or compressed hay, and containing conspicuous plant remains, to a compact dark brown material resembling tobacco when least altered, to a fine, black, granular mud, when most changed. The latter, when dried and compressed, much resembles lignite, or brown coal. Two typical forms may be noticed: "Hill peat" (the mountains or brown bogs of Ireland), found in mountainous districts, and consisting mainly of sphagnum and andromeda; and "Bottom peat" (the lowland or red bogs of Ireland), found in lakes, rivers, and brooks, and containing hypnum. The latter kind always contains much water, up to 90 per cent, which it is necessary to remove before the product can be efficiently employed as fuel, and for most other purposes. A specimen dried at 100° Centigrade had the following composition: Carbon, 60.48%; Hydrogen, 6.10%; Oxygen, 32.55%; Nitrogen, 0.88%; ash, 3.30%. The ash is very variable—from 2 to 15 per cent and even more—and consists principally of clay and sand, with lesser amounts of ferric oxide, lime, magnesia, etc. On air-drying, the peat loses from 8 to 20 per cent of its moisture. In a good dry season, peat may be air-dried down to 17 or 18 per cent moisture, while under moderate conditions it may be saved with 25 to 30 per cent moisture. Average air-dried peat containing 25 per cent moisture may be taken as having a calorific value of 6,000 B. T. U. The spe-

cific gravity has been variously given, owing to the variable water content and air spaces; when dried and compressed, however, it is denser than water. The yield per 0.386 square mile for a depth of 16.4 feet has been determined in Germany as approximately 800,000 tons of air-dried peat.

Peat, when cut and dried in the form of turfs, is much used in many countries, especially in Europe, as a cheap fuel; in North America, owing to the abundance of wood and coal, it has, up to the present time, received little attention. The amount of it in the United States, in the various bog and swamp areas is, however, enormous, being estimated by the Geological Survey at 12 billion tons of air-dried fuel; with the increasing scarcity of wood and upward tendency in the price of coal, and the discovery of its value as a source of power in the gas-producer engine, it will probably have a growing use in the future.

That peat has an antiseptic quality is strikingly shown in the preservation of the bodies of men and animals which became entombed in them many years ago. Trunks of trees and their stumps have also been preserved, and in some places cedar logs thus buried have been extracted and used for the valuable timber they afford.

Peat winning presents certain special features. The general practice is to cut a trench about one foot deep with a peculiarly shaped spade, termed in Ireland a "slane," and remove sods from 3 to 4 feet long. When one layer has been removed, the next is attacked, and so on. If the deposit be more solid, step-working may be adopted, and should water be reached, recourse may be had to long-handled slanes. The sods are allowed to drain, and then stacked for drying in the air, being occasionally turned so as to dry equally. This process may require about six weeks.

Mechanical power has been applied, especially in Sweden and Germany, to the winning of peat, the operations involved being: (1) The excavation and elevation of the raw peat from the bog; (2) the maceration and mixing of the raw peat by means of rotating and fixed knives and a single or double screw conveyor which forces the peat through a nozzle or nozzles in a stream which is cut into lengths for sods; (3) the transport of the formed sods and their deposition on the bog; (4) the collection and stacking of the air-dried peat.

*From Encyclopedia Britannica.

In the most recent German practice, the operations indicated in (1), (2), and (3) are combined in one machine electrically driven.

Several processes have been invented for the carbonization of peat and recovery of the by-products. Among these is the Ziegler process which is, or was, in operation at Oldenburg, in Germany, Rodkino in Russia, and Beuerberg in Bavaria. The uncondensed gases from the coking plant at Beuerberg gave:

Carbon Dioxide	15.5%
Oxygen	1.1%
Carbon Monoxide	20.4%
Methane and other Hydrocarbons.....	12.4%
Hydrogen	28.6%
Nitrogen	21.9%

The "coke" contained:	99.9%
Carbon	73.89%
Hydrogen	3.50%
Oxygen	14.52%
Nitrogen	1.48%
Sulphur	0.20%
Ash	2.60%
Moisture	3.80%
	99.99%

and the calorific value of the semi-coke was 12,000 B. T. U. The volume of the gases amounted to 6,759 cubic feet per ton.

The results of working the process are stated to have been as follows:

	Per 100 tons of air-dried peat
Ammonium Sulphate	900 lbs.
Acetate of Lime.....	1320 lbs.
Methyl Alcohol	65 gal.
Light oils	280 gal.
Heavy oils	95 gal.
Paraffin	715 lbs.
Creosote	3100 lbs.
Asphalt	40 lbs.

The manufacture of producer gas from peat, in regard to which a number of methods exist, mostly based on the Mond process, has proved more or less successful. The briquetting of peat has also been carried out. The briquettes contain approximately 18 per cent of moisture, and are said to yield a high-quality charcoal. One of the chief factors operating against the commercial success of peat as a fuel in competition with coal and other fuels has been the cost of drying the peat. With the recently introduced "Peco" process, it is claimed, however, that the peat can be dried down to 10 per cent moisture and 65 per cent of the peat is recovered, that is to say, in order to produce from 100 tons of raw peat, 65 tons of dry peat, 35 tons of the raw peat are absorbed in drying.

Perhaps Ireland is the largest producer, with an output in the neighborhood of 6,000,000 tons annually of air-dried peat.

Next issue: LIGNITE COAL.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

A LAWSUIT of record in England some 300 years since (1667) wherein a rent or royalty had to be decided showed that a part of the judgment was "that defendant was to find sufficient horses and drivers for drawing the coal to bank." Horses employed in 1937 were 33,000, tons mined 241 million, while in 1913 there were 73,000 horses and the output reached 287 millions.

About 1492, wheelbarrows were used underground in the English coal mines, previous to that time men or boys pushed the conveyances about. Wooden wheels gave way to cast-iron wheels in 1753, and in 1794 malleable-iron oblong-section rails replaced wooden ones.

The employment of women in the mines of India was prohibited from October, 1938. It is also reported that the use of coal-cutting machines and of electricity is increasing. The total output of British India in 1937 was a trifle over 22 million tons.

Mexican railroads are changing locomotives to oil firing, which means that the coal mines in Coahuila State are losing some important customers.

In Great Britain there seems to be a rising tendency in mining accidents as explained in a discussion in their House of Commons recently. In the year 1937, 859 persons met their deaths; in 1936, 790 were killed, while the seriously injured in 1936 showed 3,363, the first half of 1937 quite a large increase, too. Actually, up to December 3, 1938, 774 were killed and 2,889 seriously injured.

The year ending June, 1938, the coal production of Spitsbergen Kulkompani amounted to 299,394 tons. It is contemplated to extend their No. 1 Mine at a cost of 1,800,000 kronen, which, it is figured, will largely increase their output.

Boy House Maid

Being a housemaid is a swell job for a boy working his way through school, says Thorpe DeVoid, 18 years old, and a freshman at State College for Teachers in Albany, N. Y. He washes, irons, cooks, dusts and mops at the home of the Rev. Percival Kinkema and his wife.

"I needed board and lodging and this is the first job I heard of. I got it and I'm mighty glad of it," he says. "It certainly beats tending furnaces and lawns or jerking sodas. And when I get the supper dishes done, I have the evening to myself with time for my studies."

Thorpe can take all the kidding that comes his way.

"A lot of college girls including some I don't know," he says, "call me up and kid about my job. Some of them have asked me to get in touch with them when I finish school."

Poetry for February

FROM "The Standard Book of British and American Verse," we select certain anonymous short ballads for February. Walt Whitman said: "The years tremble and reel beneath us, kingdoms crumble and old buildings are wrecked in dust and splinters, but no one tears down old poems," and so we give you:

"LORD RANDAL"

"O where ha'e ye been, Lord Randal, my son?
O where ha'e ye been, my handsome young man?
'I ha'e been to the wild wood; mother make my
bed soon;
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie
down.'

"Where gat ye your dinner, Lord Randal, my son?
Where gat ye your dinner, my handsome young
man?"
'I dined wi' my true-love; mother, make my bed
soon;
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie
down.'

"What gat ye to your dinner, Lord Randal, my
son?
What gat ye to your dinner, my handsome young
man?"
'I gat eels boiled in broo'; mother, make my
bed soon;
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie
down.'

"What became of your bloodhounds, Lord Ran-
dal, my son?
What became of your bloodhounds, my hand-
some young man?"
'O they swelled and they died; mother, make my
bed soon;
For I'm weary wi' hunting, and fain wald lie
down.'

"O I fear ye are poisoned, Lord Randal, my son!
I fear ye are poisoned, my handsome young
man!"
'Oh yes! I am poisoned; mother, make my bed
soon;
For I'm sick at the heart, and I fain wald lie
down.'"

"THE WIFE OF USHER'S WELL"

"There lived a wife at Usher's Well,
And a wealthy wife was she;
She had three stout and stalwart sons,
And sent them o'er the sea.

"They hadna been a week from her,
A week but barely ane,

Whan word came to the carline wife,
That her three sons were gane.

"They hadna been a week from her,
A week but barely three,
Whan word came to the carline wife,
That her sons she'd never see.

"I wish the wind may never cease,
Nor fishes in the flood,
Till my three sons come hame to me,
In earthly flesh and blood!"

"It fell about the Martinmas,
When nights are lang and mirk,
The carline wife's three sons came hame,
And their hats were o' the birk.

"It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony sheugh;
But at the gates o' Paradise,
That birk grew fair enough.

"Blow up the fire, my maidens!
Bring water from the well!
For a' my house shall feast this night,
Since my three sons are well!"

"And she has made to them a bed,
She's made it large and wide;
And she's ta'en her mantle her about,
Sat down at the bed-side.

"Up then crew the red, red cock,
And up and crew the grey;
The eldest to the youngest said,
'Tis time we were awa'.

"The cock he hadna crawled but once,
And clapped his wings at a'
Whan the youngest to the eldest said,
'Brother, we must awa'.

"The cock doth crawl, the day doth daw',
The channerin' worm doth chide;
Gin we be missed out o' our place,
A sair pain we maun bide.

"Lie still, lie still, a little wee while,
Lie still but if we may;
Gin my mother should miss us when she wakes,
She'll go mad ere it be day.

"O they've ta'en up their mother's mantle
And they've hinged it on the pin:
'O lang may ye hing, my mother's mantle,
Ere ye hap us again!

"Fare-ye-weel, my mother dear!
Fareweel to barn and byre!
... (Please turn to page 75)

Finances of Various Community Councils

Shown below are the financial statements of the Community Councils in our various mining districts for the year 1938. Most of them are carrying over tidy balances, and charitable and other activities seem to have been dealt with quite liberally. The 1939 officers had been elected in some cases, while in others that item was slated for attention in February or March.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ROCK SPRINGS COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, January 1, 1938.....	\$ 322.60
Boy Scouts	56.48
Girl Scouts	18.55
The Union Pacific Coal Company.....	300.00
Banquets and Lunches.....	133.60
Council Parties	62.75
Hall Rent	57.00
U. M. W. A., Local No. 2309.....	10.00

Total.....\$ 960.98

EXPENDITURES

Equipment	\$ 9.12
Care of Hall.....	26.00
Charity	53.49
Cancer Drive	5.00
Boy Scouts	93.48
Girl Scouts	56.55
Flowers	11.00
Council Parties	48.34
Banquets and Lunches.....	107.50
Christmas Party	163.15
Balance on hand, December 31, 1938....	387.35

Total.....\$ 960.98

Officers for 1939 will be elected in the near future.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES SUPERIOR COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, January 1, 1938.....	\$ 287.48
The Union Pacific Coal Company.....	240.00
Unions, per Member Assessment.....	601.90
From use of Club House dishes.....	69.50

Total.....\$1,198.88

EXPENDITURES

Boy and Girl Scout Registrations.....	\$ 37.00
Sousaphone, for the Band.....	75.00
Girl Scout Camp Improvement Fund....	25.00
Christmas Treats	25.00
Tuning Pianos (Church and Club House)	10.00
Club House Expenses.....	9.80
Improvements to Athletic Field and Play-ground	497.00
Cash on hand, December 31, 1938.....	520.08

Total.....\$1,198.88

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1939

President.....	L. E. Harris
Vice President.....	Mrs. W. H. Richardson
Secretary and Treasurer.....	J. H. Haueter

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES RELiance COMMUNITY COUNCIL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, January 1, 1938.....	\$ 37.19
The Union Pacific Coal Company.....	240.00
Dances	52.30
Rents	27.00
Card Parties	65.75
Staff Men, Donation for Scouts.....	7.50

Total.....\$ 429.74

EXPENDITURES

Dance Music	\$ 50.00
Lease on Bungalow.....	1.00
Expense of Card Parties.....	50.28
Boy Scouts, First-Aid Uniforms, Council, and Camp	45.00
Girl Scouts, First-Aid Uniforms, Council, and Camp	49.00
Summer Playground Equipment, Balls, Bats, etc.	13.18
Cancer Drive Donation.....	5.00
Reception for Teachers.....	2.83
Supplies for Bungalow, dishes, silverware, cards, card-table covers, etc.....	33.16
Christmas Gifts, Council Members.....	9.15
Donation to General Christmas Fund....	50.00
Christmas baskets to old men and widows	35.00
L.D.S. Primary and Union Sunday School	10.00
Christmas Tree	2.00
Secretary	12.00
Bank Tax	3.00
Balance on hand, December 31, 1938....	59.14

Total.....\$ 429.74

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1939

President.....	Mrs. Geo. H. Flew
Vice President.....	Mrs. Julius Reuter
Secretary-Treasurer.....	Mrs. J. B. Fearn

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
WINTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, January 1, 1938.....	\$ 427.60
The Union Pacific Coal Company.....	240.00
Interest from Savings Account.....	7.37
Christmas Donation, Local No. 3830....	186.50
Donation from Monthly Men.....	32.00
Donation from Store Employees.....	3.50
Rent from Community House.....	19.00
Money left from Music & Christmas Treat	5.93

Total.....\$ 921.90

EXPENDITURES

Tax on Checks.....	\$ 2.00
Donations to Girl Scouts.....	66.84
School Picnic	20.00
Children's Dances	4.00
Annual Rental of Hall.....	1.00
Cathedral Home for Children, Laramie..	10.00
Wyoming Children's Home, Cheyenne...	10.00
Wyoming Tuberculosis Association.....	5.00
Christmas Treat	330.81
Charity Donations	60.00
Balance on hand, December 31, 1938....	412.25

Total.....\$ 921.90

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1939

President	Frank Fox
Vice President.....	Tony Rudelich
Secretary & Treasurer....	Mrs. Thos. J. Dodds

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
HANNA COMMUNITY COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1938

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand, January 1, 1938.....	\$ 58.28
Interest on Savings Account.....	3.10
The Union Pacific Coal Company.....	300.00
Organizations and Business Men.....	227.88
Rental Account	94.00

Total.....\$ 683.26

EXPENDITURES

Donations for Relief.....	\$ 5.43
Christmas Donations for Relief.....	70.00
Christmas Entertainment Expenses.....	215.73
Equipment and Upkeep of Building....	151.80
Supplies and Expenses for Socials.....	26.00
Miscellaneous	26.27
Balance on hand, December 31, 1938....	188.03

Total.....\$ 683.26

Officers for the year 1939 will be elected in February.

"The man who graduates today and stops learning tomorrow is uneducated the day after."—*Newton D. Baker.*

Poetry for February

(Continued from page 73)

And fare-ye-weel, the bonny lass
That kindles my mother's fire."

"BONNIE GEORGE CAMPBELL"

"Hie upon Hielands
And low upon Tay
Bonnie George Campbell
Rade out on a day.

"Saddled and bridled
And gallant rade he;
Hame came his gude horse
But never cam he!

"Out cam his auld mither
"Greeting fu' sair,
And out cam his bonnie bride
Rivin' her hair.

"Saddled and bridled
And bootied rade he;
Toom¹ hame cam the saddle,
But never cam he!

"My meadow lies green,
And my corn is unshorn;
My barn is too big,
And my babie's unborn."

"Saddled and bridled
And bootied rode he,
A plume in his helmet
A sword at his knee.

"But toom cam his saddle
All bluidy to see;
Oh, hame cam his guid horse,
But never cam he."

¹Empty

Schools

GIFTS and bequests to Princeton University during the fiscal year just closed totaled \$2,015,390, according to the report made public Christmas Eve by President Dr. Harold W. Dodds. These sum up the largest benefactions since the year 1930-31, and are more than twice as much as the 1936-37 figure.

A Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford University has been awarded to Robert McVicar, a student at the University of Wyoming. Mr. McVicar and his family are former residents of Saratoga, but now live at Laramie. The scholarship includes, for a minimum of two years at this high seat of learning, an allowance of \$2,000 per year for expenses.

Ye Old Timers

Outstanding Records of Employment

THE personnel records of The Hudson Coal Company at one of its anthracite properties in Pennsylvania show that William Bartholomay is engaged as a laborer at the Coal Brook colliery. There seems to be nothing extraordinary in the above statement, but allow us to elucidate further—this man has been 70 years in their employ, now serving in the capacity above mentioned. During that long period this person has had but one injury—no days lost.

M. F. Howard, Miner at the same plant, has 62 years service; John Emmett, Section Foreman, also 62 years, 17 of them in the capacity of an official. Thirteen additional names are listed, running from 60 years to 50.

At their Jermyn property, nine men have given from 60 to 40 years of their lives to the Hudson Company, and at the Gravity Slope mine, 18 names are shown with 64 to 60 years connection therewith.

The Lehigh Navigation Coal Company outranks all in the lengthy records of its servants, with 19 men whose years of service reach from 66 to 57, whose ages extend from 79 to 67.

This firm has some 6,400 men in its operating department, and a careful estimate shows about 190 of them have had over 50 years on its pay rolls, 260 of their employees over 65 years of age, the policy of the company being to recognize that, "as the men become subject to hazard with advancing years, they should be moved to places of comparative safety. Among the 190 having 50 years of service is William Gibson, aged 83, who has worked for the concern 75 years, now Shop Foreman at one of their collieries. Thos. J. Jenkins, aged 73, has been engaged by them the past 63 years.

The roster of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company carries three names of officials who have worked for the concern from 50 to 40 years, with numerous employees from 38 to 25 years. Two hundred eighty-nine of their men are over 60 years of age, and all are connected with the U. M. W. A., many of the number never having worked for any other company.

Deaths Among Members of the Old Timers' Association During 1938

Removed by death during the year 1938, the following named members of the Old Timers' Association answered the last summons:

Name	Residence	First Employed	Date of Passing
Frank Roncaglio	Rock Springs	1903	Jan. 1, 1938
Andrew Pasonen	Rock Springs	1901	Jan. 21, 1938

Frank Cukale, Sr.	Rock Springs	1904	Jan. 29, 1938
Casper Krupa	Superior	1909	Feb. 15, 1938
August Gras	Rock Springs	1892	Feb. 27, 1938
James V. MacDonald	Rock Springs	1898	Apr. 26, 1938
Leonard Potocnik	Rock Springs	1904	May 13, 1938
John Miller, Sr.	Winton	1904	May 25, 1938
Andrew Taris, Sr.	Rock Springs	1898	May 27, 1938
A. H. Anderson	Rock Springs	1883	June 1, 1938
John Mattila	Hanna	1901	June 4, 1938
Paul Kukoy	Cumberland	1903	July 14, 1938
Charles Borman	Tono	1909	Oct. 3, 1938
Chas. C. Snyder	Rock Springs	1912	Oct. 18, 1938

Greetings from Yugoslavia

In keeping with a custom which he has maintained for a good many years, Mike Knezevich, of



Mike Knezevich

Ricice, Yugoslavia, for a long period in our employ here, but who returned to the land of his birth, has written seasonal greetings to officials in the General Offices. He states in a short note enclosing the accompanying picture of himself, that, "whatever I possess, I am indebted to you and to your honest and good

coal company that give their labourers a fair chance of earning their money."

Cache of Roman Coins

Sixteen Roman coins of the second century have recently been discovered under an old block of granite in Saint-Gervais-les Bains, the French Savoy summer and winter resort. The coins are well-preserved, dated from A. D. 138 to 161 and stamped with a portrait of Emperor Antonius Pius, the predecessor of Marcus Aurelius. The discovery, according to experts, proves definitely that Roman soldiers encamped in the district during the early years of the Christian era.

• *Of Interest to Women* •

Recipes

WHOLE FRUIT CRANBERRY SAUCE

Four cups cranberries, 2 cups water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups granulated sugar, 3 whole cloves, and cinnamon or nutmeg. Wash and stem berries particularly well. Boil water and sugar with spices to a syrup about five minutes. Add whole berries, and cook over simmering heat, without stirring, for five minutes longer, or until all skins are broken. Cool slightly. Pour into individual molds, and stand until cold. Unmold onto flat dish, as sauce or relish. Makes four cups sauce.

HOME-BOTTLED CRANBERRY COCKTAIL JUICE

Eight cups cranberries, 2 cups sugar, 3 quarts (12 cups) water, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup strained lemon juice. Wash and pick berries. Grind berries in food chopper. Add sugar and water to fruit, bring to boil, and boil five minutes. Cool, strain, and add lemon juice. Chill if desired at once, or bottle and seal while hot. (Makes about three quarts juice.) Delicious for cocktails, beverages, desserts and pie fillings.

ALMOND TARTLET

Puff paste, peach or apricot marmalade, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 2 eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder, $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup crumbled stale sponge cake, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup almond paste or chopped almonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour.

Method: Roll puff paste thin, and use it to line tartlet pans, putting a spoon of marmalade into each tartlet. Cream the butter and sugar together until light, add the well-beaten eggs, then the nuts and sponge cake crumbs, and last the flour, baking powder, and salt sifted together. Put a spoon of this mixture into each tartlet case over the marmalade and bake in a moderate oven. Cool and serve plain or, if preferred, frost the tops with a plain water frosting.

BROWN BETTY

A nice way of varying the usual brown betty that will take with the kiddies: One pint crumbled bread crumbs, 1 pint chopped apples, pared and cored. Into a buttered baking dish put half the mixture. Sprinkle with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter and 1 tablespoon grated sweet chocolate. Repeat alternate layers until the dish is nearly full.

Cover with bread crumbs and then pour over all one tablespoon water and the juice of one lemon. Dot with butter and bake for a half hour in a moderate oven.

DATE-NUT LOAF

Two cups graham flour, 2 cups flour, 1 cup dark brown sugar, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup broken nuts, 1 egg, 2 cups buttermilk, 2 tablespoons butter, melted.

Mix ingredients. Half fill two loaf pans which have been lined with waxed paper. After 10 minutes bake for 50 minutes in a moderately slow oven. This bread should be a day old before it is made into sandwiches.

Household Hints

USE your stiff furniture brush to clean your furniture. Dip the brush into a basin of nonexplosive cleaning fluid and quickly brush the upholstery. It will remove all soil and bring back the original freshness of the fabric.

The old brass bed need not stay an eyesore in this enlightened age. Apply two coats of flat cream paint and when thoroughly dry cover with a walnut stain. It will change the whole atmosphere of the bedroom.

If the rug has been cleaned poorly and is returned with the back softened so that it wrinkles, turn the rug on the wrong side and give the back a couple of coats of white shellac, allowing the first to dry before applying the second. It will stiffen up the fabric and cause the rug to lie flat on the floor.

If you have a way of wearing down your heels at the sides, you can know that your shoes should be of the kind that give firm support to the foot. Don't skip about the house in slippers or shoes that have lost their shape. You will be doing yourself an injustice; you'll be suffering from foot ills of your own making.

Chocolate or cocoa stains will disappear from washable materials with a little soap and hot water. If they become stubborn, however, and there are still some traces of brown coloring, they can be bleached out with hydrogen peroxide. Non-washable materials should be sponged with clear water, and then the grease spot which is left can be removed with a grease solvent such as naphtha.

A colorful combination for a vegetable plate is baked potato, green broccoli, fried or broiled tomatoes, well-buttered, and a crisp celery stalk stuffed with pimento or seasoned cream cheese.

Coffee that is boiled for even a short time is more bitter than coffee cooked just 9 degrees below boiling.

To clean washable gloves, put them on your hands and wash them in warm water and mild soap suds. Rub the soiled spots gently with a complexion brush. This will loosen the dirt but not injure the fabric. Remove gloves and rinse well in quantities of clear water the same temperature as that used for the washing. Hang up dripping to dry. When partially dry blow in them to prevent the fingers from sticking together.

Grease may be removed from marble with a paste of turpentine and whiting. Cover the stain and let stand for some time. Then wash off with soap and warm water.

For general cleaning when badly soiled, use kerosene or salt and vinegar to scour marble. Do not permit the vinegar to remain on for more than a few minutes or it will affect the polish.

The Pantry Shelf

On the Breakfast Table

A BRIGHT note of a brilliantly colored cloth, tinted glassware, perhaps, a bowl of gay flowers would induce the man-of-the-house to linger to really eat his food, and keep his nose out of the newspaper.

For the children's luncheon which is apt to become a rather hurried and hodge-podge affair, consisting of warmed up leftovers served on a corner of the dining room table, you would use a very gay and giddy luncheon cloth, and colored glassware to make a bit of an occasion of the meal.

Yellow and green are so fresh after the drab gray and brown of winter. Reflect them in your own table settings. You might have a tinted yellow cloth, yellow or gold markings on white china, and either yellow candlesticks or some fresh flowers.

Perhaps you have some china of that dusty pink. The deep purple of violets, or the purplish-blue of those "flag" lilies that appear with the daffodils and narcissus are excellent foils—striking enough to jar us loose from our darkest days. A faintly pink or ivory cloth, and either crystal or rose-colored glassware complete the scene.

Visions of crudely fashioned china and copper come to our minds when we see these heavy, homespun linens. The two fit together so perfectly. Haven't you something tucked away in the dusty corners of your attic that you could use? A bowl of hardy and brilliantly-hued flowers as the centerpiece lends the finishing touch.

A bit of imagination and daring are all that are needed to evolve some of your wildest dreams for table decoration. With a few accessories you can add just worlds to your own china and glassware that is becoming somewhat tiresome from sameness.

Activities of Women

MORE than 44 per cent of New York State's holders of social security account numbers are women, and the largest group is between 20 and 24 years of age.

Mrs. Elaine Stern Carrington is said to be the highest paid script-writer for the radio. She has just been commissioned to write a serial for a popular screen actor.

Miss Frieda S. Miller, who succeeded to the position once held by Miss Frances Perkins, federal secretary of labor, is the second woman to be appointed State Industrial Commissioner of New York.

Courtesy is the business of Miss Joan Wing who sold her idea first to a big manufacturing firm and now has several clients.

"Diamond Dick" and "Diamond Lil" are back numbers. Now it's "Diamond Duck." Mrs. Jeanne Lerman, Boston, was feeding the ducks in a park. One of the "waddlers" nipped her diamond ring, which causes the serious question of how to recover the jewel. The park regulations prohibit killing or selling the fowls.

Miss Bodine Castaneda of San Francisco had conferred on her by the San Francisco unit of the Affiliated Chiropractors of California the title of "Vertebrae Queen." Against serious competition she was chosen as having the most beautiful back.

Women are not the talkative sex of the English parliament, the speeches of Miss Eleanor Rathbone, who said the most of the fair M. P.'s in the last session, filling only twenty-nine columns of the official report, while President Stanley of the board of trade led the men with 167 columns.

The only licensed woman steamboat master and pilot in the United States is Capt. Mary B. Greene. She is treasurer of a steamship line operating out of Cincinnati, O. With forty years of active service, she has papers qualifying her as master and pilot between Pittsburgh and New Orleans.

With all their tropical beauty the Hawaiian Islands had few birds until Mrs. Dora Isenberg started some forty years ago to import them. She brings them to her garden on Kauai Island and lets them stay there until they become acclimated, then releases them. "Through her efforts," says the *New York Herald-Tribune*, "other women have become interested and today the islands boast thousands of birds practically all of which have been imported."

(Please turn to page 82)

• • Our Young Women • •

Fads and Fancies in Styles and Fashions

FOR street wear, the coming Spring dress and jacket ensembles are being favored. Some jackets are long, simple and fitted, with a narrow double-breasted closing; others are short, loose, bordered with fur. Dresses are made with elaborately worked bodices which are encrusted, embroidered or cut out in open-work effects. Wool and satin may be combined in elegant town ensembles, likewise two colors of the same material may be used. On loose afternoon coats, fox is featured as a trimming, with no idea of providing warmth.

A color co-ordination in leathers for shoes, gloves and handbags has been accomplished, and color folders are probably now ready for distribution. The idea primarily is the promotion of American-made goods, manufactured from American leathers.

For Spring, the black patent-leather shoe will be an important accessory to be worn with many of the Spring colors and with early prints.

Evening ensembles of rich materials are often seen with embroidered fitted basques or jackets, many worked with contrasting colors. One collection displays a striking new evening silhouette, the coat of which, built on a full dervish tunic line, reaches barely the knee; the top is made with a tightly buttoned smocked corselet, fullness over bosom, and a smocked shoulder yoke, the sleeves smocked to the elbows, the ear-high collar fitting snugly. Coats of this type are worn over slim, trailing, colored crepe gowns, trimmed with metal embroidery.

The separate jackets styled by California manufacturers are particularly attractive—one of suede-like rayon in a golden mustard, the front buttoned to the close-pointed collar; its pile resembling camel's hair; loosely tied belt; the other of rust suede with conspicuous hand stitching at the seams, big, roomy, comfortable pockets.

A gay whirl calls for a gay dance frock. Youthful and lovely is a full-skirted model of white taffeta with tiny rhinestones sprinkled here and there on the skirt. Narrow belt and narrow shoulder straps are of rhinestone bands.

Easy to find is the interesting cloth coat cleverly furred. A novel model is on casual swagger lines of black woolen with narrow collar and full length tuxedo revers of rolled bands of mink. Worn with

a black felt hat with the mink again in rolled bands.

Just the thing for the woman of full figure is a daytime dress of black silk crepe with plain sleeves and skirt. All the interest is in the bodice, with its high neckline and diagonal shirring that allows for a little plain fabric at one shoulder where there are two very decorative jeweled clips.

Smart daytime frocks, now beginning to appear, carry in their smart lines a hint of spring.

There is a lovely frock of black crepe, with scalloped oval neckline and scallops edging the three-quarter sleeves. A pleated apron front is attached to the pointed corselet belt, the apron front boasting two slit pockets.

Another frock, of thin blue serge, has round yoke and half sleeves in navy and white foulard. The neckband is pleated, the bodice full and bloused.

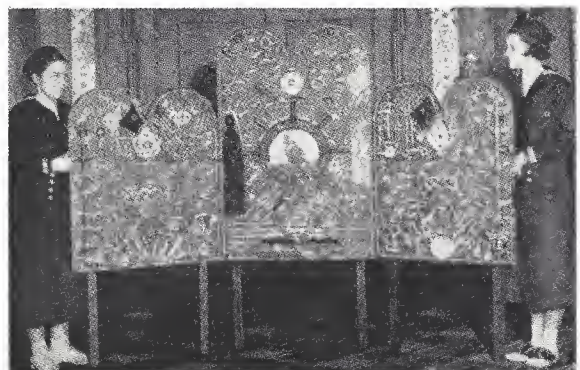
A full-bloused bodice and front fullness to the skirt are features of a charming frock. Its skirt is of black crepe and the bodice of black and white-striped satin.

Girls Prove Knot-Tying Skill

The knot board displayed below was constructed by the Girl Scout Mariners, comprising the crew and officers of the ship *Bounty*, of Portland, Oregon, to show their adeptness in tying knots and proving they are equally as skillful as the Boy Scouts. One hundred eighty knots are shown on the board, and it required four months to complete the job.

A close inspection will reveal a striking variety of useful and ornamental knots and splices. The Scouts' skill in decorating is clearly shown by the

(Please turn to page 82)



Knot Board Made by Girl Scout Mariners of Portland, Oregon.

• • Our Little Folks • •

A Valentine

The 14th of February being St. Valentine's Day, the following story by Charles Dickens in "Pickwick Papers" of how Samuel Weller, with the aid of his father, concocted a valentine to his best girl, is reproduced from The Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Mr. Samuel Weller is writing a letter when his father interrupts—

WOT's that you're a-doin of? Pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, Sammy?"

"I've done now," said Sam, with slight embarrassment; "I've been a-writing!"

"So I see," replied Mr. Weller. "Not to any young 'ooman, I hope, Sammy?"

"Why, it's no use a-sayin' it ain't," replied Sam; "it's a valentine."

"A what?" exclaimed Mr. Weller, apparently horror-stricken by the word. "A valentine," replied Sam.

"Samivel, Samivel," said Mr. Weller, in reproachful accents. "I didn't think you'd ha' done it. Arter the warnin' you've had o' your father's wicious propensities; after all I've said to you on this here very subject; arter actiwallly seein' and bein' in the company o' your own mother-in-law, vich I should ha' thought wos a moral lesson as no man could never ha' forgotten to his dyin' day; I didn't think you'd ha' done it, Sammy, I didn't think you'd ha' done it!"

"Wot's the matter now?" said Sam.

"Nev'r mind, Sammy," replied Mr. Weller, "it be wery agonisin' trial for me at my time of life, but I'm pretty tough, that's vun consolation, as the wery old turkey remarked wen the farmer said he wos afeerd he should be obliged to kill him for the London market."

"What'll be a trial?" enquired Sam.

"To see you married, Sammy . . . to see you a dilluded wictim, and thinkin' in your innocence that it's all wery capital," replied Mr. Weller. "It's a dreadful trial to a father's feelin's, that 'ere, Sammy."

"Nonsense," said Sam, "I ain't o-gin' to get married, don't you fret yourself about that; I know you're a judge of these things. Order in your pipe and I'll read you the letter. There!"

We cannot distinctly say whether it was the prospect of the pipe or the consolatory reflection that a fatal disposition to get married ran in the family, and couldn't be helped, which calmed Mr. Weller's feelings, and caused his grief to subside. We should be rather disposed to say that the result was attained by combining the two sources of consolation,

for he repeated the second in a low tone, very frequently; ringing the bell meanwhile to order in the first. He then divested himself of his upper coat; and lighting his pipe and placing himself in front of the fire with his back towards it, so that he could feel its full heat, and recline against the mantle-piece at the same time, turned towards Sam, and, with a countenance greatly mollified requested him to "fire away."

Sam dipped his pen into the ink to be ready for any corrections, and began with a theatrical air—

"Lovely creetur."

"'Tain't in poetry, is it?" interposed his father.

"No, no," replied Sam.

"Wery glad to hear it," said Mr. Weller. "Poetry's unnat'ral; no man ever talked poetry 'cept a beadle on boxin'-day, or Warren's blackin', or Rowland's oil, or some of them low fellows; never let yourself down to talk poetry, my boy. Begin agin, Sammy."

Mr. Weller resumed his pipe with critical solemnity, and Sam once more commenced, and read as follows:

"Lovely creetur I feel myself a damned——"

"That ain't proper," said Mr. Weller, taking his pipe from his mouth.

"No, it ain't 'damned'" observed Sam, holding the letter up to the light, "it's 'shamed,' there's a blot there— I feel myself ashamed."

"Wery good," said Mr. Weller. "Go on."

"Feel myself ashamed, and completely cir——. I forget what this here word is," said Sam, scratching his head with the pen, in vain attempts to remember.

"Why don't you look at it then?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"So I *am* a-lookin' at it," replied Sam, "but there's another blot. Here's a 'c,' and a 'i,' and a 'd'."

"Circumwented, p'raps," suggested Mr. Weller.

"No, it aint that," said Sam, "'circumscribed,' that's it."

"That ain't as good a word as 'circumwented,' Sammy," said Mr. Weller gravely.

"Think not?" said Sam.

"Nothin' like it," replied his father.

"But you don't think it means more?" inquired Sam.

"Vell, p'raps it's a more tenderer word," said Mr. Weller, after a few moments' reflection. "Go on, Sammy."

"Feel myself ashamed and completely circumscribed in a-dressin' of you, for you *are* a nice gal, and nothin' but it."

"That's a wery pretty sentiment," said the elder

Mr. Weller, removing his pipe to make way for the remark.

"Yes, I think it is rather good," observed Sammy, highly flattered.

"Wot I like in that 'ere style of writin'," said the elder Mr. Weller, "is, that there ain't no callin' names in it—no Wenuses, nor nothin' o' that kind. Wot's the good o' callin' a young 'ooman a Wenus or a angel, Sammy?"

"Ah! what, indeed?" replied Sam.

"You might just as well call her a griffin, or a unicorn, or a king's arms at once, which is wery well known to be a col-lection o' fabulous animals," added Mr. Weller.

"Just as well," replied Sam.

"Drive on, Sammy," said Mr. Weller.

Sam complied with the request, and proceeded as follows; his father continuing to smoke, with a mixed expression of wisdom and complacency, which was particularly edifying.

"Afore I see you, I thought all women was alike."

"So they are," observed the elder Mr. Weller parenthetically.

"But now," continued Sam, "Now I find what a reg-lar soft-headed inkred-lous turnip I must ha' been; for there ain't nobody like you, though I like you better than nothin' at all . . . I thought it best to make that rather strong," said Sam, looking up.

Mr. Weller nodded approvingly, and Sam resumed.

"So I take the privilage of the day, Mary, my dear . . . as the gen'l'm'n in difficulties did, ven he valked out of a Sunday . . . to tell you that the first and only time I see you, your likeness was took on my hart in much quicker time and brighter colours than ever a likeness was took by a profeel macheen (wich p'raps you may have heerd on Mary my dear) altho it *does* finish a portrait and put the frame and glass on complete, with a hook at the end to hang it up and all in two minutes and a quarter."

"I am afeerd that verges on the poetical, Sammy," said Mr. Weller dubiously.

"No, it don't," replied Sam, reading on very quickly, to avoid contesting the point.

"Except of me Mary my dear as your walentine and think over what I've said . . . My dear Mary I will now conclude. That's all," said Sam.

"That's rather a sudden pull-up, ain't it, Sammy?" inquired Mr. Weller.

"Not a bit on it," said Sam. "She'll vish there wos more, and that's the great art o' letter writtin'."

"Well," said Mr. Weller, "there's somethin' in that; and I wish your mother-in-law 'ud conduct her conversation on the same gen-teel principle."

From "The Pickwick Papers."

Dog Attends School

Pelkey, a 4-year-old dog, is grade pupil at the Soule school, near Fairfield, Vermont.

In three years Buddy has not missed a single ses-

sion and has been tardy only once, according to Miss Loretta Teague, teacher.

Buddy is the constant companion of 13-year-old Bernard Pelkey. A black, wirehaired Scotch terrier, he walks a mile twice a day in going to and from school with his master.

In the schoolroom he usually retires to what the pupils now call "Buddy's corner" and remains there quietly until Bernard leaves the room. At recess time or during fire drill Buddy follows the other pupils out of the room, always bringing up the rear.

"When he first started coming to school the pupils paid more attention to Buddy than they did to me," said Miss Teague. "But the novelty of having him about soon wore off and now he could hardly be called a disturbing influence.

"By pointing out the dog's devotion to Bernard as a result of the boy's kindly treatment of him, we are able to use Buddy as an object lesson in kindness to animals."

Missing Letters

You might invite some of your puzzle-minded friends to fill in the missing letters in the following incompleated word square:

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E S T A T E
S * * * * N
T * * * * T
A * * * * E
T * * * * R
E N T E R S

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The solution is:

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E S T A T E
S H A V E N
T A L E N T
A V E R S E
T E N S E R
E N T E R S

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Creation of a "City of Youth" in London

The creation of a "City of Youth" for London to serve as a rallying point for youth organizations throughout the British Empire is visualized in a million-pound scheme just announced.

It is suggested that a huge building should be erected on the south bank of the Thames between Waterloo and Hungerford Bridges. The scheme owes its conception directly to views exchanged at the Empire Youth rally held in London at the time of the coronation.

The aim of the promoters is to build a "city" with its own theatre, library, dining and common rooms and separate dormitory blocks for various colonial or dominion visitors.

The Earl of Bessborough, chairman of the committee that is organizing the scheme, said that the "city" would accommodate 2,000 school children and students. "It would symbolize the spirit of unity among the family of a free people," he said, "ex-

pressing the empire's confidence in the qualities of the younger generation and standing as a perpetual challenge to disinterested service."

Efforts will be made immediately to raise the necessary £1,000,000. Half of this sum will be needed for the central buildings and the rest for the colonial and dominions dormitories.

It is hoped to obtain £250,000 for the central buildings from public funds and the remainder from individuals, national organizations, educational trusts and schools.

Regional committees are being formed in the various dominions and colonies to further the scheme abroad.

Guess This One

My first without its head and tail

Is one and undivided;

My second shows its teeth, is frail,
And as a rule one-sided.

The two to hold my first avail,
By busy toil provided.

What am I? The answer is: "Honey-comb."

Boiling the Egg

Did you know that it is quite possible to boil an egg in *cold water*?

"That's an easy one," you may reply. "You simply immerse the egg in cold water, bring the water to boiling point and the egg is cooked."

But, wait a moment. We said *cold water* and the egg is to remain in *cold water* until cooked. This generally requires three minutes.

"Can't be done," says you.

However, it can be done. We know a woman who cooks eggs that way, cooks them in *cold water* every day. She lives in the town of *Cold Water*, Kan.

Girls Prove Knot-Tying Skill

(Continued from page 79)

way in which they have made use of the space on the panels to give a good balanced effect. Boy Scouts who are contemplating such a project would do well to observe the craftsmanship here displayed.

Girls are said to be very fastidious and to demand that each knot pass a critical test for accuracy and neatness.

Boy Scout Activities

A father and his three sons, of Shelley, Idaho, received eagle badges, highest award in scouting, at a Boy Scout court of honor recently in the Shelley L. D. S. tabernacle.

They are: C. F. Johnson, 45, field commissioner; Don Johnson, 19; Blaylock Johnson, 16, and Rene Johnson, 14.

Each has passed 21 merit-badge tests.

Others in Teton Peaks council who have qualified for the rank are Gordon Beesley, Donald E. Wright, Kenneth R. Flamm, Earwin Mickelsen and Vernon Ricks, of Rexburg; Wesley Purcell, of Plano; Richard Norton, of Lincoln, and J. Hector Orme, of St. Anthony.

Of Interest to Women

(Continued from page 78)

February

February is always our shortest month, but it is really quite generous with its holidays, and these are welcomed by the hostess as good opportunities for entertaining acquaintances and friends at trifling layout. First comes the anniversary of that great man born on February 12th, Abraham Lincoln; St. Valentine's Day falls on February 14th, and on February 22nd, the natal date of our first President, George Washington. The foremost idea to pop into your mind is, of course, axes for splitting rails, log cabins, candles, etc., which will serve for decorations on February 12th; then on the 14th, hearts, cupids, valentines, etc.; the 22nd suggesting cherry trees, hatchets, etc.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Wilbur Parr, of Cheyenne, is visiting here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Parr.

Miss Irma Rautiainen was the guest of honor at a birthday party held at the Community Hall by a group of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett A. Benz are the parents of a son, born January 11th.

Miss Cora Ward has returned from a visit with friends in Bakersfield, California. She also attended the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena.

The John Soltis family, of Superior, visited at the William Matthew home.

Mike Budak is confined to his home with rheumatism. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pastor have returned from a visit with relatives in the northern part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith entertained the members of their Five-Hundred club at their home on Fourth Street.

Mrs. Spiro Yerkovich is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Joe Kudar and family have returned to Jackson, after having visited here with Mr. Kudar's family, Mr. and Mrs. John Kudar, Sr.

Mrs. Howard Johnson is confined to her home with a fractured right ankle, caused by a fall.

Mrs. A. C. Lauder visited with relatives in Evanston.

Mrs. Matt Morrison was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the death of a relative.

John Freeman has been confined to his home for a week with an attack of the flu.

Joe Sikich is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

The home of Ernest Anselmi is under quarantine for scarlet fever.

Tony Sulenta is visiting with friends in Utah.

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John Retford, John Brown, and Harry Dooley attended a meeting of the Canadian Legion in Salt Lake City, Utah. Leo Gentilini is confined to his home with illness.

Reliance

June Hamblin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hamblin, underwent an appendectomy at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Jane Robertson entertained at a family dinner Christmas day.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Auld and son and Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter spent Christmas day at the Korfanta home in Rock Springs.

Miss Betty Bevola returned to California after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bevola.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter visited in Ogden during the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Dunn spent Christmas in Rock Springs.

Miss Vivian Brack, of Denver, visited at the E. Morrow home in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Peppinger and family attended a family dinner in Quealy Christmas day at the J. Bastalich home.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley and family spent Christmas day at the home of Mrs. John Menghini, in Rock Springs.

Keoka Hattori was hostess to her Primary Sewing Club. Jean McComas is to entertain the club next.

Nonna Teters entertained her sewing club at her home. Mrs. K. Wilcox is the teacher of this Sunday School class, and each week they meet with a different member.

Horace Ainscough is on the sick list.

Mrs. Leonard Martin has been on the sick list.

The baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Willson has been quite ill at their home here.

The program given by the Reliance school and also the Community Sunday School were enjoyed by all attending.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snow and son, of Rock Springs, visited at the James Kelley home recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cannaday and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hughes visited in Rock Springs on Christmas day.

Superior

Mrs. Louis Patterson, of Terre Haute, Indiana, is visiting here with her son, Glen Patterson, and family.

Alex Clark has returned from Nebraska, where he was called by the death of his mother.

Mrs. Louis McNally and daughter, of Illinois, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Caine.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Mullins have returned to their home in Illinois after spending the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss.

The many friends of Grandma Wales are glad to know that she has recovered sufficiently to return home from the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kudar, of Jackson have been visiting with Mrs. Kudar's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Gornik.

Mr. and Mrs. Serafino Lenzi are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Christmas day.

Miss Catherine Moser, of Cheyenne, spent the Christmas holidays with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Patterson entertained at a family dinner recently. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Sam Gillilan, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sharp, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Mario Pierantoni, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Gillilan, and Mrs. A. Patterson, of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Mrs. J. M. Faddis and daughter, Velma, of Kemmerer, spent the Christmas holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Faddis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders left recently for San Francisco, where they sailed for Honolulu. They have been the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss.

Miss Kathleen Scheide, former Superior teacher, has been visiting friends in Superior.

Winton

Mr. Glenroy Wallace has returned to his studies at the University of Nebraska after spending the Christmas holidays with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, of Kemmerer, Wyoming, visited a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Edwards, Jr.

Mrs. J. O. Shaman and son, of Wheatland, Wyoming, spent a short time visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roy McDonald, Sr.

Sherman Hicks has returned to Salina, Kansas, where he is attending St. John's Military School, after spending a two weeks' vacation with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence are the proud parents of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs on January 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Kay Ruward and daughter, Ida Pat, spent a week-end in Ogden, Utah.

The community extends congratulations to Mr. John Nesbit and Miss Margaret Copyak, who were married on December 24th. The young couple have moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Johnson.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas and Pauline Hapgood, of Hanna, Wyoming, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lowe.

Mrs. Hans Madsen has returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Miss Lila Williams spent the Christmas holidays visiting with relatives in South Dakota.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKean, of Salt Lake City, Utah, spent a week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther of Jackson, Wyoming, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hester.

Donna and Joe Rogers spent the Christmas holidays visiting with relatives in Hanna, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Neal and Evelyn, and Mr. and Mrs. George Pecolar visited in Denver, Colorado, over the Christmas week-end.

Hanna

Job's Daughters, Bethel No. 24, held public installation of officers at Love's hall.

The Pythian Sisters had a Christmas party after temple meeting at the lodge hall on December 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Davis, of Colorado, and Mrs. Sappenfield, of Chicago, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Davis during the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Stewart, of Omaha, visited here with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Love, and family.

A play by the Epworth League, followed by candle-lighting services, was held at the Methodist Church on Christmas Eve.

The Episcopal Church celebrated the Holy Eucharist at 11:30 Christmas Eve.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church had 12 o'clock mass on Christmas Eve.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos March, who spent the past few months visiting in England, returned home before Christmas, reporting having had a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. D. E. Francis and daughter, Miss Wilma Francis, of Nebraska, were guests of Miss Helen Francis during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norris, Mabel, Robert, Jr., and Mrs. Jean Massey spent Christmas in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Johnson, of Laramie, visited their daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. B. Baillie.

Mrs. H. Renny entertained the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church at a Janus party at the Community Hall on January 4th. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Veitch.

Mrs. Lena Kerr, Eugene and Gaddis Kerr, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Brindley and daughters, Evelyn and Dorothy, attended a reunion of the Frederick and Kerr families at the home of Emil Frederick, Laramie. Thirty guests were present.

Mrs. T. G. Meredith and daughter, Marian Jean, spent a week-end in Denver.

Mrs. J. Crombie and daughter, Ladella, returned from Ogden, Utah, where they consulted a specialist about Ladella's hearing.

Miss Edna Klaseen spent a day in Cheyenne being refitted with glasses.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack While and son spent Christmas here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Morgan and daughter spent Christmas in Cheyenne.

Mrs. Thos. Hudson entertained at a meeting of both guilds of the Episcopal Church when new officers were elected.

The wedding of Miss Eloise Swearns and Earl Dickinson was solemnized in Denver on Christmas Eve. They returned to Hanna to make their home. Mrs. Dickinson is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Swearns, of Hanna. She has spent the past several years in Denver, attending school. Mr. Dickinson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dickinson, also of Hanna, and is employed at the mine.

Miss Doris Sherratt, of Denver, spent Christmas here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Sherratt.

Mrs. Joseph Lucas accompanied her grandchildren, Donna and Joe Rogers, to Winton, after their visit here during the holidays.

Those who attended the funeral of Bernard Meekin, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Meekin, of Parco, at Rawlins, were Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Meekin, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Meekin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rimmer, Mrs. Joseph Lucas, Mrs. Mary Harrison, Mrs. Wm. Hapgood, and Miss Eileen Lucas. Bernard met his death suddenly from a heart attack while at play with his friends.

Mrs. Peter Puro had the misfortune of slipping on ice and breaking her ankle.

Mrs. Wm. Norris entertained the Ladies Aid at the home of Mrs. O. G. Sharrer on January 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Taylor and daughter, Lola, motored to Laramie a recent week-end to visit Frank Maxson at the university.

Mrs. Bert Taylor received word some time ago from England of the death of her brother, Chas. Maxson. He was a resident of Hanna some years ago, working here as bathhouse attendant. Mr. and Mrs. Maxson left here in 1924.

Mr. Ira Clark is very ill at the Hanna Hospital, having suffered a stroke.

The wedding of Miss Beatrice Smith Renny and Edison H. Black, of Rock River, was solemnized at her home here January 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. Brown, of the Methodist Church, read the ceremony. The bride was given in

marriage by her father, Mr. Hugh Renny. She wore a long dress of blue satin and had a corsage of sweet peas and roses. Her maid of honor, Miss Lola Taylor, wore peach satin and a similar corsage. The bridegroom's best man was James Newel, of Rock River. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Renny, and has been employed for the past two years at the Calumet Cafe, in Rock River. Mr. Black operates the Plains Cottages in Rock River, where they will make their home. The wedding ceremony was followed by a dinner for the relatives and open house in the evening.



Quite a number of the General Office staff were off for several days following the Christmas-New Year holiday season. Whether or not from excessive "cats," colds, or "flu," our informant sayeth not. On the other hand, our golf "pro" told the writer some twenty "red-hots" played the great Dutch game each day during the same period, several of the daring ones being of the gentler sex, and nary a cold ensued to those participating. Exercising out in the open is the stuff.

Frank L. McCarty, formerly Mine Superintendent here, now retired on a pension and residing at Ogden, was a caller at the General Offices the middle of January. Ardent fisherman that he is, he stated to the writer that he hadn't been out on the streams since late last Fall, but upon the opening of the season April 1st, he'll be found whipping the surface for trout.

Tom Marshall, Manager of the Rock Springs store; Aubrey Hunter, Purchasing Agent; Evan Griffiths, of the Auditor's staff, and several others were "flu" patients for several days during the past month.

The Rock Springs Store (The U. P. C. Co.) Basketball team of the City League, stands at the head at this writing by virtue of their three "wins," no defeats.

E. J. Kerrigan, 77, passed away on January 12th at his home in Cheyenne. With his wife, they had spent the Christmas holidays with their daughter here, Mrs. Ed. Prieshoff. The deceased entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne in 1879, having been retired on a pension in 1928. Mr. Kerrigan, by reason of his long-continued service with the railroad, was a valued member in the councils of the U. P. Old Timers' Club No. 1, and had also held a membership card in the Order of Railroad Conductors, and Knights of Columbus.

The many friends and acquaintances deeply sympathize with those surviving in their sad loss.

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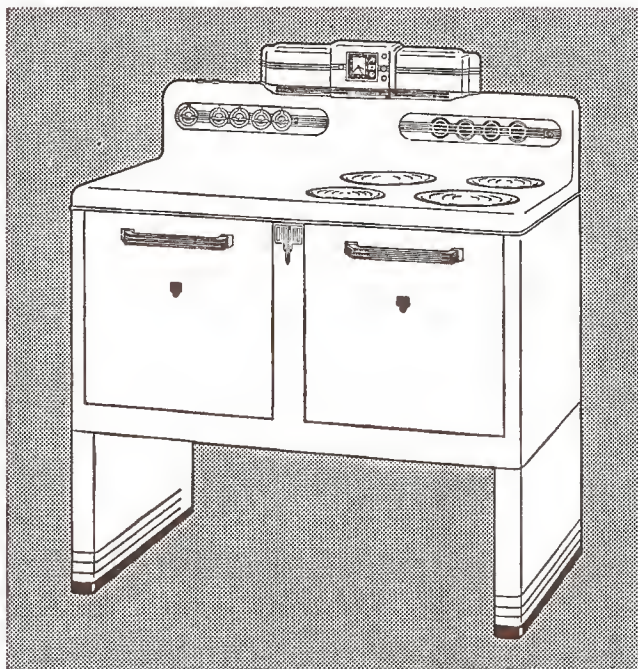
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